BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,..... $2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,....... 3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.............WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1852.............NO. 43.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,........[illegible]
Do. do. 2 insertions,........ 75
Do. do. 3 do.........1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without change,.......3 00
Do. do. 6 do....do....do.......5 00
Do. do. 12 do....do....do.......8 00
Do. do. 6 do....renewed weekly,.......12 00
Do. do. 12 do....do....do.......20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal Office. [28-1y]

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v8-tf

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,
ATTORNEY at Law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

CORNELIUS DuPRE,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.,* Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C , June 4. 1852 39-12m

A. J. & T. J. JONES,
GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

SENES GILBERT,
HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILL TUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,
PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid
March 25th, 185 : 29-1y

V. R. PEIRSON,
AT
BERNARD MONAGHAN'S,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(CHARLES BARR'S OLD STAND,)
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
April 13, 1852 32-1y

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.
He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.
He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage
January 30, 1852 21-1y

M. McINNIS,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State;
THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq , President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.
HOWARD & PEDEN,
GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

OWEN HOLMES,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco. Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.
HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.
☞ Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,
COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT. I would here take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage I have received at their hands during the time I have been collecting for them, and hope by strict attention to business, and with a determination to please, still to receive a continuation of their confidence and support, as I intend to devote my time to that business.
Refer to Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell, R. H. Grant, Esq., Geo. R. French, Esq., C. Myers, Esq., and Messrs. Potter & Kidder.
I will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties whenever inducements are offered. My office will be in the Store of Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield, at which place I will be found, unless when out attending to business. In my absence any communication left with Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield for me, will be handed to me.
I will attend, as usual, to the sale of real estate, hiring servants, renting houses—or any other business in which an active agent is wanted. A. A. B. SOUTHALL.
Wilmington, Feb. 20, 1852 24-tf

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.
THOS. W. PLAYER.
Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

NOTICE.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinzie's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKEING BUSINESS of every deicription, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT.
April 16, 1852 32-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having, at March Term of New Hanover County Court, obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of the late Robert T. Henry, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. GEORGE ALDERMAN, Adm'r.
May 7, 1852 35-tf.

General Notices.

GUANO! GUANO!
PERUVIAN GUANO, of the latest importations, and of superior quality, which I will sell at the lowest market price, in lots to suit purchasers.
ALSO—Patagonia Guano, Bone Dust, Building and Agricultural Lime. For sale at the lowest market rates, by
WM. ROBINSON,
No. 4 & 6 Hollingsworth st., near Pratt st. wharf,
June 25, '52—42-3m] Baltimore, Md.

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th of April last, his negro man TOM. He is about 6 feet high, weighs from 170 to 180 pounds, and looks sneakingly; his eyes are very red. I cannot tell what he had on when he left. He has a wife at J. W. Brock's, in Jones county. I understand he is harbored in Onslow and Duplin counties.
I will give the above reward for his apprehension or confinement in any Jail so that I can get him; and I will give an adkitional reward of One Hundred Dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any person or persons that should harbor him. R. J. R. HATCH.
Comfort, Jones co., N. C., June 10, 1852 41-tf

Office Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Comp'y,
MARION C. H., S. C., 7th June, 1852
THE Stockholders of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road Company are hereby notified that the Fourteenth Instalment of five dollars per share on their subscription is required to be paid on or before the first day of July, 1852.
By order of the Board of Directors.
June 18, '52—41-3t] JOHN McRAE, Jr., Treas'r.

GUNS, GUNS—Just received, and for sale, a large supply of genuine ENGLISH GUNS, made expressly to order. POLLEY & HART.
June 10 40-3m

LOST,
ON the 27th of May, 1852, in the woods, in the neighborhood of Big Bridge, in this County, a POCKET BOOK, containing the following papers:
A Note from Owen Holmes to R. C. Nixon for $750, dated 26th March, 1852, and payable 26th September, 1852.
A Receipt from Howard & Peden to A. L. Nixon for sixty-five bushels of peas, shipped in 1851.
A Note of Hand from R. J. Howard to R. C. Nixon for $50, dated 21st April, 1852.
One Juror Ticket in favor of R. C. Nixon for $7 84.
A Receipt from R. J. Howard to R. C. Nixon for $8 52.
All persons are hereby forewarned against trading for any of the above papers, as payment of them has been stopped.
R. C. NIXON.
New Hanover co., June 1st, '52 39-6t*

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES
BY THE
SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.
THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.
The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers,
HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA,
for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.
By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.
The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3½ o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.
An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.
An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.
For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon. E. N. PETERSON, Agent.
Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co., Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. 225-1tw 3m
Com. Wilmington; Observer, Fayetteville; Register and Standard, Raleigh; Republican & Patriot, Goldsboro'; Southener, Tarboro'; Danville Register, and Roanoke Republican, will copy once a week for three months, and forward accounts and copy of the paper to the office of the Company at Portsmouth, Va.

$70 REWARD.
I WILL give the reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me or to the Jailor of New Hanover county, for JESSE HOLLY, who broke Jail on the night of the 31st of May last. He was convicted at our last Superior Court for the crime of Arson. HOLLY is a light mulatto, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, straight light hair, tolerably well made, speaks quick and clear, and bad countenance, having the look of a rascal;—and Twenty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the Jailor of the aforesaid county, of SAMUEL A. WOODSON, who broke Jail at the same time with Holly; he was charged with Highway Robbery. Woodson is about 40 years old, 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, spare built, black hair, dark eyes, has a scar on his left wrist, stoops forward, and speaks gross.
OWEN FENNELL,
Sheriff of New Hanover county.
Wilmington, N. C., June 3d, 1852 39-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into a Co-partnership, under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR & CO., for the transactions of a Mercantile and Distilling business.
JOHN TAYLOR,
C. W. CRAWFORD,
A. D. McNAIR,
JOHN McKINNON.
St. Paul's, Robeson county, N. C., April 23 33-3m

LARGE MARBLE MONUMENT.
A LARGE FAMILY MONUMENT, completed in the best style, of the very best American Marble, is offered for sale at a reasonable price. For particulars, apply at
THE JOURNAL OFFICE.
May 20, 1852. 218-1t—37-tf

$25 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his boy SAM, aged about 28 years, a little light complected, small of statue, about 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches high, has a downcast look when spoken to. He will propably be lurking about Wilmington, where he has a wife, or in Onslow county, about the plantation of Governor Dudley, where he has some relations.
The above reward of $25 will be given for his delivery to the subscriber at his plantation on Topsail Sound, New Hanover county, or confinement in the jail of said county.
JOS. M. FOY.
Scott's Hill, New Hanover county, April 28, 1852 34-tf

$30 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Marlboro' District, S. C., about eight months ago, his negro man named CÆSAR, aged about 25 years, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks pleasantly, and has a pleasing countenance. He is probably lurking somewhere between Elizabethtown and Wilmington, as he was but recently heard of as being in Bladen county, in company with a negro girl from the same neighborhood with himself. He claims the girl for his wife. He was also heard of on Lyons' Creek, in New Hanover county.
The above reward of Thirty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in any Jail in North or South Carolina, so that he can be got.
S. EMANUEL.
Marlboro' District, S. C., Feb. 6, 1852 22-tf

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.
August 1st, 1851—47-tf] S. BELL.

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
Nov. 10. 1851—7td—12mw* A. MORGAN.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers are ready to contract for Steam Engines of any size, or any kind of Mill Gearing. To any one wanting Machinery of the above description, they will offer inducements equal to any establishment either North or South. Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
SUTTON, SOUTHMAYD & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., April 9, 1852 31-3m

General Notices.

Making Tar, Coal and Gas by Machinery.
THE attention and interest of the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country of North Carolina are, and have been sometime since, attracted by a complete and simple apparatus for the purpose of manufacturing tar and coal, and generating gas from lightwood.
The above machine was invented by Dr. Wm P. McConnell, an eminent chemist of Washington City, D. C., and having obtained a patent right for the United States for the same, he has associated himself with Veirs & Townshend, under the style of Veirs, Townshend & Co.
For the purpose of manufacturing and carrying on the business, they have had an apparatus constructed in Baltimore, sufficient to contain three cords of wood, and located on the place of Jas. R. Grist, Esq., near Livingston Creek, in Brunswick county, N. C., from whom they have purchased all the lightwood on about six thousand acres of pine land, where they have been operating; but not being organized at present to carry on the business to much extent, and feeling desirous to introduce and show the utility and profitableness of said business, they have recently had constructed a small apparatus, near the Railroad in this place, from which a few days ago, they have given perfect satisfaction to all who witnessed its operation, in regard to the surprising yield of tar from a cord of an average quality of lightwood, besides the coal and gas, which is stated in certificate below by gentlemen who witnessed the operation.
The machines are cylindrical in form, and the rim built of thin sheet-iron; there are four flues or retorts, extending from the top plate to bottom. The wood to be converted into tar and coal, is placed in the machine from the doors, and the flues heated with a small portion of the charcoal, made from the same wood, creating an intense heat in the body of the machine, causing the tar to run out from a spout near the bottom of the machine. Two hands are sufficient to attend to two machines, each containing four cords of lightwood, after it has been delivered at the location;—that is, they will place in the wood, fill the barrels with tar, and take out the coal;—thus making an operation each day from both. Four or five hours will be sufficient to char four cords of wood—that is, allowing the machines to contain four cords of wood, which size will be very portable; but as it regards the size, it will be discretionary with those who use them. They can be made to char and contain twenty cords; and in regard to durability, the flues being the only part exposed to the fire, and they being built of thick boiler iron, have been pronounced by experienced judges, to last more than two years, as they are exposed to the heat but a few hours each day. The cost of apparatus is comparatively small.
Those who wish to engage in this (a very lucrative) business, or wish farther information, can obtain such by addressing Veirs, Townshend & Co., Wilmington, N. C., as soon as practicable.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 27, 1852.
We, the undersigned, certify that on yesterday, the 25th inst., we witnessed in this place the operation of manufacturing Tar, Coal and Gas, by Veirs, Townshend & Co's patent charring machine, and that it gave the most perfect satisfaction. From one fourth of a cord of an average quality of light wood, measured by disinterested gentlemen, and placed in a small apparatus, they produced in a short space of time both a large quantity and a very superior article of Tar, and a similar article made in Brunswick Co. by a larger machine, capable of holding three cords, which has been located on Mr. J. R. Grist's place, on Livingston Creek, has been sold by Mr. Henry Nutt in this market at $2,25 per barrel, while that made in the old way brought $1,70. And instead of making from one cord of the same wood, about two barrels of tar, as in the old mode from tar kilns, they, by their patent machine, which is both simple and complete, produced the astonishing yield of one and a third barrels from the above named one fourth of a cord of wood, or at the ratio of five and one third barrels per cord, the wood being charred regularly. The tar is steamed and caused to run out pure and unadulterated; the coal is of the very best quality; the gas generated at the same time is not so objectionable in a sanitary point of view as the coal gas:—either in its preparation or its use it has no unpleasant smell; even in its crude state it contains no ammoniac nor sulphuretted hydrogen, nor carburetted sulphur, nor in burning does it produce a trace of sulphuric acid.

JNO A. TAYLOR,	JOHN MCRAE,
E. P. HALL,	MILES COSTIN,
ALBERT ADAMS,	JAS. T. MILLER,
JAMES CASSIDEY,	JAS. R. GRIST,
JOS. H FLANNER,	A. H. VANBOKKELEN,
J. I. MCDUGALD,	WM. B. FLANNER,
J. M. ROBINSON,	T. D. LOVE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 28th, 1852.
This is to certify, that we have seen and inspected a lot of patent tar, manufactured by Messrs. Veirs, Townshend & Co.'s patent machine, and that it is far superior to any tar that has ever been brought to this market, and is worth much more per bbl. WILL. E. HYDE,
D. MACMILLAN.

This is to certify, that Messrs. Veirs, Townshend & Co., have been, and are manufacturing tar, coal, &c., with their patent machine, containing three cords of lightwood, on my place in Brunswick county, near Livingston Creek, and have purchased from me all my box-facing and lightwood on about six thousand acres of pine land
JAS. R. GRIST.
May 28th, 1852 226—tf—39 1m

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.
A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.
ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12, 1851 1-12m

NOTICE.
AT the June Term, 1852, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, the subscriber having duly qualified, according to law, as Executor to the last will and testament of ELIZABETH SAUNDERS, deceased, all persons are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
June 15, '52—41-3t*] HANSON F. MURPHY, Ex'r.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having administered on the Estate of HAMPTON SULLIVAN, dec'd, at April Term, A. D. 1852, of Duplin County Court, notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time limited by law, or the statute will be plead in bar of their recovery. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment DAVID REID, Adm'r.
April 20, 1852 33-3m
N. B. Creditors are requested to hand in their claims at their earliest convenience.

JUST RECEIVED per schr. Fidelia, from Philadelphia:—200 pairs Children's Shoes;
75 " Ladies Morocco Boots;
25 " " light colored Gaiters;
25 " " cur Kid Boots;
36 " Gent.'s Buck Boots;
24 " " Lasting Gaiters;
36 " Ladies Linen do.;
50 " " Francis do.
m24 JONES & GARDNER.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1852—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

ORANGES AND LEMONS. 100 boxes good Lemons; 40 boxes good Oranges; 500 Cocoa Nuts; 75 boxes Raisins. For sale low by WILKINSON & ESLER.

Schools.

COLUMBUS ACADEMY.
THIS Academy is now completed. It is a large and commodious building, pleasantly located within a mile of Whiteville. Its position for health is good, and will compare favorably with any portion of the State.
The Second Session of this Institution will commence on the 14th day of July next, under the care and management of Mr. A. I. Putner, a gentleman who is not only amply endowed with all the requisite qualifications for a teacher, but who has had, in addition to this, many years experience in teaching.
Terms of Tuition per Session, viz:
Spelling, Reading and Writing.............$8 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography and Philosophy.............10 00
Chemistry, Algebra, Geometry and Surveying.........12 00
Latin, Greek and French.............15 00
Students can obtain board in the neighborhood, at convenient distances from the Academy, at from $6 to $7 per month.
By order of the Board.
June 25, 1852—42-6t] THOS. M. SMITH, Sec'y.

ROBESON INSTITUTE.
THE Exercises in this School, under the same efficient Instructors in the male department, will be resumed on the first Monday of July. The Female Department will be under the care of Miss SARAH DRAKE, an accomplished lady and scholar.
Tuition per Session of Five Months:
Primary English branches.............$6 00
English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic &c.........10 00
Ancient Language, French, Higher Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.............15 00
Those who attend the lectures and experiments in the Laboratory, will be charged $1 00. No other extras are charged.
There is a very respectable Library belonging to the Literary Society in the Institution;—the Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus is ample;—the Cabinet of Minerals is well selected and extensive, and we can now confidently recommend this School to all wishing their children and wards a thorough moral and intellectual training.
Students are charged from the commencement of the month they enter. It is highly important that all should be present in time to attend the first recitations, as classes are then formed, and an absence of a few days seldom fails to embarrass their course during the remainder of the Session.
A. D. McNAIR, Chm. Bd. Trustees.
W. N. WHITTED, Sec.
June 3rd, 1852 39-4t

MASONIC ACADEMY AT LONG CREEK, N. C.
THIS Institution has just been opened under the direction of a competent and experienced Teacher.
TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.
Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar and Geography.............$7 50
Second class of same, including History, Philosophy, and the use of the Globes.............12 00
Higher branches of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek.............15 00
Second class of same, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Logics and Metaphysics.............18 00
French, Spanish and Italian will be taught at the usual prices. To young gentlemen and ladies desirous of acquiring a facility of speaking and writing these beautiful languages, this Institution, it is presumed, will afford an excellent opportunity.
Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from 5 to 7 dollars per month.
This Institution is to keep clear of all sectarian opinions.
J. D. POWERS, Pres. Board Trustees.
March 26, 1852 29-tf

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.
THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 1st day of March next.
Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M College, Principal.
Tuition per Session of five months:
Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography.............$7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy.............12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek.............15 00
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects.............18 00
French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the usual [illegible]
Board [illegible] immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7 00 per month. Board may be obtained for at least *thirty* pupils.
Should the School require an Assistant, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female department.
N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Academy, Sept. 16, 1851. 9-1wd-wtf
P. S.—It is desirable, that as many pupils should be present at the commencement as can conveniently be.

Principal and Assistant Teachers Wanted.
THE Board of Trustees of the Clinton Female Institute desire to employ a Principal and Assistant Teachers.—The salaries will be liberal, and qualifications of the best kind required. The location is as healthy as any in the State. Address the subscriber, Taylor's Bridge, Sampson co., N. C. School will open about the middle of July. Early application is requested.
By order of the Board. P. MURPHY, Treas'r.
May 18, 1852 216-3t—36-tf

NEW BOOKS.
RECEIVED THIS DAY, May 10th, 1852:—History of Modern Philosophy, by M. Victor Cousin. Consists of Lectures, delivered at Paris. Two thousand auditors listened in admiration to the eloquent exposition of doctrines unintelligible to the many, and the oral discussion of Philosophy awakened in Paris and in France, an interest unexampled since the days of Abelard.
A Historical account of St. Thomas, W. I., with its rise, progress in commerce, missions and churches, climate and its adaptation to invalids; geological structure. natural history and botony, and incidental notices of St. Croix and St Johns.
Hungary in 1851, with an experience of the Austrian Police, by Charles Loring Brace. I find all, which as a Republican, I had longed to see in Europe—a nation educated practically for freedom, passionately loving it, ready to peril al to gain it. A nation, too, of singularly generous and manly character.—*The Author.*
The Indian Tribes of Guiana, by the Rev. W. H. Brett.
The Year Book of Facts, 1852, in science and art, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year, in mechanics and the useful arts, natural philosophy, electricity, chemistry, zoology and botony, geology and geography, meteorology and astronomy, by John Tibbs, editor of the "Arcana of Science and Art."
History of England, in verse, from the invasion of Julius Cæsar to the present time, with illustrative notes, chronological chart of the Kings of England, and tables of contemporary sovereigns. "Verse is generally more readily learned, and longer retained in the memory than prose."
Formation of Character, by the Rev. Thos. Clark, D. D. Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney.
Lessons on the Cross, or Spiritual Truths, familiarly exhibited in their relation to Christ, by Sherman Hartley.
Last Hours of the Dying, by A. C. Thompson.
The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powel, afterwards Mrs. Milton. A very interesting book for persons of all ages.
Notes, explanitory and practical, on the Book of Revelation, by Albert Barnes. Those who have heretofore perused the works of Barnes, will the more readily appreciate the present volume.
Also for sale; a large assortment of new Novels, cheap publications and School Books.
L. H. PIERCE.

New Goods at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C.
J. M. WOOTEN & Co., are just receiving from New York, a large and carefully selected stock of Goods, consisting in part, of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Hardware, Hollow-ware and Crockery ware; Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Ready-made Clothing of all patterns; Paints, Oils and Dye-stuffs: Groceries of all kinds; Saddlery, &c. &c.; which will be sold cheap, or barted fairly for Country produce. Determined not to be out-done in honorable competition with other firms and desirous of maintaining and extending our mercantile opperations, we tender our thanks to our old and regular customers for their patronage hertofore, and take this method of inviting all to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
Cash paid for Turpentine.
March 23rd, 1852 29-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

REMOVAL.
Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.
THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. Also, Harness of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 [illegible]

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

CHEMICALS.—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs. Blue Mass, 15 lbs. English Calomel, 6 oz Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Patassa, (English,) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs. Iodine Arsenic, 2 lbs. Chloroform, 1 oz. Iodine Copper, 1 oz. Valerinate of Iron, 5 lbs. Phosphate Soda, 20 lbs. Sugar Lead, pure, 4 oz. Tannin, 1 oz. Oxide Mercury, 5 gals. Aq. Ammonia, 10 lbs. Spirits Ammonia Aromat, 10 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne.
For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist.
April 2d Market street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Just received—10 lbs. Gum Opium, (Turkey,) 200 lbs. Salt Petre, 40 lbs. Gum Arabic, 30 lbs Alexandria Senna, 20 lbs. E. J. Senna, 1 bbl. Gum Camphor, 1 bbl. Cream of Tartar, 1 bbl. Carb. Soda, 1 cask Sal. Soda, 2 cases Cooper's Isinglass, 3 doz. Cox's Gelatine, 4 boxes celebrated Soap Powder, 12 doz. boxes Yeast Powder C. DuPRE, Druggist.

PATENT MEDICINES.—4 boxes Sand's Sarsaparilla, 2 boxes Townsend's do., 3 doz. Risley's do., 3 gross Bateman's Drops, ½ gross Wright's Pills, 1 gross Brandreth's do., 1 gross Peters' do., 4 doz. Spencer's do., 6 doz. Beckwith's do. 6 dozen Moffat's do., ½ gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 4 doz. Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, &c. C. DuPRE,
Druggist and Apothecary.

PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.—8000 lbs. Pure Extra and No. 1 Lead, 8 bbls. Linseed Oil, Pure, 150 lbs. Chrome Green, 60 lbs. Paris Green ground and in Oil, 6 boxes Chrome Green, (Dry,) 4 boxes Am. Vermillion, 5 bbls. Lamp Black, 500 lbs. Spanish Brown, (in Oil,) 2 casks Venitian Red, (English,) 500 lbs. Venitian Red, (in Oil.) 150 boxes Window Glass, American and French, at C. DuPRE'S,
Drug Store, Market st.

FANCY ARTICLES.—12 doz. Lubin's Extract, 3 dozen Poncine Soap, 1 gross Brown Windsor Soap, 6 dozen Shaving Cream, 3 dozen Wash Balls; 3 doz. Buffalo Combs, (superior;) 1 gross Wax Matches; a large assortment of Hair and Tooth Brushes. C. DuPRE,
ap2 Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.

DRUGS! DRUGS!
THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Liquors, &c., which he selected from the first manufactures in the Northern cities, and offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:
Drugs.—Castor Oil, per gallon or dozen; Epsom Salts; Bermuda Arrow Root; Pul. Jalap; Pul. Rhubarb; Pul. Ipecac; Pul. Columbo; Pul. Senna; Liquorice; Cauthaides; Bi. Carb. and Sal Soda; Cr. Tartar; Magnesia; Peruvian Bark; Seidlits and Soda Powders.
Chemicals.—Syr. of Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Lead; Iodide of Mercury; Iodide of Potassa; Chloroform; Sw. Spts. Nitre; Aq. Ammonia; Sulph. Æther; Hoffman's Anodyne; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Act. Plumbi; Sulph. Zinci; Strychnine.
Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, and Oil.—White Lead, pure, extra and No. 1; Chrome Green, dry and in oil; do. Yellow, dry and in oil; Verdigris, dry and in oil; Venitian, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Fire Proof Paint; Patent Zinc Paint; Brushes, all sizes and kinds; Putty; Linseed and Train Oils; Lamp Oil; Varnish.
Patent Medicines.—Townsend's, Sands, Webster's, Bull's, Keeler's, and Carpenter's SARSAPARILLA; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Swain's Panacea; Indian Panacea; Spencer's Bitters; Oxygenated Bitters; Pain Killer; Tarrants Aperient; Tarrants Ext. Cubebs and Copaiva; Peter's, Beckwith's, Clickener's, Brandreth's, House's, Lee's, Spencer's, Wistar's, Scott's, Anderson's, Keeler's, Hull's, Wright's, Tyler's, Moffatt's, and Leidy's PILLS, &c. &c.
For sale at the lowest wholesale and retail prices, by
o24] WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

DR. BANNING'S BRACES. Just received a large supply of Spinal Supporters and Supporter Truss, for Weaknesses, Deformities, Hemorrhoids, Prolaprus Ani, and the several varieties of Hernia.
Dr. St. John advised the use of the above Braces in his lectures a short time back in this place. For sale at manufacturers prices, wholesale and retail, by
m4 WM. H LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

STEAM REFINED CANDY.
2,000 pounds assorted Candy, in 25 lb. boxes;
1,000 " " " for retailing. Just received and for sale low, by L. N. BARLOW,
a23 Granite Row, Front-street.
Herald and Goldsboro' Telegraph copy.

TEAS—TEAS. A full supply of choice Green and Black Teas, constantly on hand and for sale in quantities to suit, by L. N. BARLOW, Granite Row, Front-st.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
40,000 Cigars of choice and medium quality;
20 boxes Tobacco, choice and medium quality.
Always on hand and for sale low, by
a23 L. N. BARLOW, Granite Row, Front-st.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Best Brands of Flour, in whole and half barrels, and in bags, constantly on hand, and for sale low by L. N. BARLOW,
a23 Granite Row, Front st.

SPRING STYLE OF GENT'S DRESS HATS.—Drab Beaver, extra fine Black Moleskins, very light, for Summer wear, received weekly from the manufactory, and for sale by C. MYERS, Hatter.

NOTICE THIS.—I will charge interest on all accounts due me of longer standing than 30 days, the goods which I sell are nearly all cash articles, and I am compelled to charge interest, when they are sold on credit.
May 14 M. McINNIS.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
THE undersigned having bought the *Carriage Factory* formerly carried on by N. S. NEALE, on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite the Livery Stables of H R. NIXON, Esq., respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.
He is also prepared to *Shoe Horses*, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all *Smith work* connected with riding vehicles; also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.
He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.
**All vehicles to repair, or horses to shoe, sent by servants, must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to. JOHN H. LANE.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1851 6-11m

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
AT PORT DEPOSIT, MD.
THE undersigned are prepared to do all kinds of Casting, among which they enumerate:—Railroad Castings, such as Switch Plates, Frogs, Turnouts, Chairs, Car-wheels, &c. &c.; Hollow-ware of all sizes; Stoves and Plough Castings; Iron Railing, variety of patterns, made and set; Bridge Castings made and fitted; Job Work of all kinds, in their line, finished in the neatest manner and at the shortest possible notice. MACHINERY of all kinds constructed; Engines of various powers, Sugar Mills, Cotton Gins, Tobacco and Hay Presses, Mill Gearing of all kinds made to order, &c.
Situated at the terminus of the Tide Water Canal, the great outlet of the immense Iron and Coal regions of Pennsylvania, they believe, with the facilities thus afforded, they will be enabled to furnish Castings and Machinery on such terms as will prove satisfactory.
By a strict attention to business, they hope to receive a liberal portion of patronage, which they respectfully solicit.
MARSHBANK, CHRISTY & CO.
J. D. MARSHBANK, R. CHRISTY, E. D. M'CLENAHAN.
Port Deposit, Md., May 11, 1852 210-3t—36-6m
☞ Mr. J. M. ROBINSON, Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, is our authorized Agent to receive orders for all work in our line of business. M., C. & CO.

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

MEMENTO MORI.
THE subscriber, agent for John Iver McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give, both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by maiil will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.
Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf S. R. FORD, Agent.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls Lime, &c. For sale by J C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

J. FONVIELLE, CABINET MAKER.
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wilmington that he has opened a shop on Second street, (next block below the Carolina Hotel.) and is prepared to manufacture, to order, Mahogany or other Furniture, in a superior manner. He will give his attention to the repairs of old Furniture, and hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.
Mr. F. will also make COFFINS of various kinds, at short notice.
April 29th, 1852 [illegible]

The Whig Nomination.

The nomination of Gen. Winfield Scott for President by the Whig National Convention, reached this city by telegraph, yesterday at noon. The announcement caused considerable excitement, as it was unexpected, and certainly unwelcome news to our citizens of all parties. The Whigs, who had looked with confidence for the nomination of Mr. Fillmore or Webster, were generally deeply chagrined at the result, and in many instances in our hearing, frankly declared their unqualified disapproval of the action of the convention. The Democrats were, perhaps, as much surprised as the Whigs, and we doubt not that the nomination of either of the other gentlemen named would have been more satisfactory to them; for though they speak confidently of the ability of their party to elect their candidates, against any nominees on the other side, we doubt not that most of them regard Gen. Scott as the most available man the Whigs could have presented to the great Northern and Western States. Past experience has proven to us the potency of military renown, in an appeal to the popular suffrage, and the wisest politicians are unable to compute correctly the strength of the hero of many wars, great and small, in that section of the Union where his anti-slavery alliances commend him to popular favor. It has been the boast of the N. Y. *Tribune*, the organ of the Seward faction, that the north and west could elect Gen. Scott without the aid of the Whigs of the South. The boast was not made without a careful estimate of his strength, and no one will doubt, who knows the views, opinions, and aims of the editor and his fanatical faction, that such a victory would be preferred by them to a triumph upon Whig principles with the National Whig party. In view of the strong and determined opposition to Scott in the Convention from the South, and relying as they do upon the strength of the large free States, it is to be feared that the canvass will be conducted at the North upon sectional grounds. If the contest should assume this character, with General Scott's military prestige aided by the consummate tact of the arch-demagogue Seward, it is easy to foresee that the result would be at least doubtful. Any division of Southern strength in his favor would most probably insure his election, and the triumph of the faction by which he has been forced upon the National Whig party.

Gen. Scott has, it is true, declared his acquiescence in the Compromise Platform of the Convention, a Platform which, faithfully adhered to, would be satisfactory to the Whigs of the South; but in view of the past history of the slavery controversy, in the face of the open declarations of Gen. Scott's Northern friends that they will consider no Platform recognizing the Fugitive Slave Law as binding upon them, we apprehend it will be difficult so to assure and establish the confidence of the Southern wing of the party, as to secure their cordial support to the Seward and Greely nominee.

In a word, the nomination of Gen. Scott by the Baltimore Convention, is, under the circumstances, highly objectionable to all parties, Whigs, Democrats and Union men of the South. We think we speak the conviction of all when we say that the nomination cannot receive the hearty support of any party in Georgia. In the present state of feeling we are confident that the nomination of a third Presidential ticket, by the Union Whig Delegates at Baltimore, would be promptly responded to by the Whigs of this State, most of whom, with the true Union Whigs of the North, would prefer defeat with Fillmore or Webster, as national men, to victory with Scott as a sectional chief. We shall not be surprised to see a movement for a third Presidential ticket in Georgia, which, while it would defeat the designs of mere sectional men, would preserve the nationality of the Whig party of the Union, an event of the highest importance in the estimation of all who regard the nationality of the two great parties as essential to the perpetuity of the Republic.—*Savannah (Ga.) Morning News, (neutral,) 23d inst.*

INTERESTING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The following recipe we find in a Bermuda paper:

Tomato Figs.—It will be noticed that Mr. J. B. Heyl, chemist and druggist of this town, obtained a prize at the show held at Mount Langton last Wednesday, for Tomato Figs. As the tomatoes prepared according to Mr. Heyl's plan are very delicious, and may be made an article of export, we have obtained from him a copy of his recipe which we subjoin for general information:

"Take six pounds of sugar to one peck (or sixteen pounds) of the fruit, scald and remove the skin of the fruit in the usual way, cook them over a fire, their own juice being sufficient without the addition of water, until the sugar penetrates, and they are clarified; they are then shaken out, spread on dishes, flattened, and dried in the sun. A small quantity of the syrup should be occasionally sprinkled over them whilst drying, after which pack them down in boxes, treating each layer with powdered sugar. The syrup is afterwards concentrated and bottled for use. They keep well from year to year, and retain their flavor surprisingly, which is nearly that of the best quality of fresh figs. The pear-shaped or single tomatoes answer the purpose best. Ordinary brown sugar may be used, a large portion of which is retained in syrup.

Courting in Right Style.

"Git eout you nasty puppy—let me alone or I'll tell your ma!" cried out Sally —— to her lover Jake ——, who sat about ten feet from her, pulling dirt from the chimney jam.

"I arn't techin' on you, Sal," responded Jake.

"Well, perhaps you don't mean to nuther—do yer?"

"No, I don't."

"Cause you're too tarnal scary, you long-legged, lantern-jawed, slab-sided, pigeon-toed, gangle-kneed, owl, you—you hain't got a tarnal bit o' sense; get along home with you."

"Now, Sal, I love you, and you can't help it, and ef you don't let me stay and court you, my daddy will sue your'n for that cow he sold him t'other day. By jingo, he said he'd do it."

"Well, look here, Jake—if you want to court me, you'd better do it as a white man does that thing—not set off there as if you thought I was pizen."

"How on airth is that, Sal?"

"Why, side right up here, and hug and kiss me, as if you really had some of the bone and sinner, of a man about you Do you spose a woman's only made to look at, you fool you? No; they're made for 'practical results,' as Kossuth says—to hug and kiss, and sich like."

"Well," said Jake, drawing a long breath, "if I must, I must, for I do love you Sal—" and so Jake commenced sliding up to her, like a maple poker going to battle. Laying his arm gently upon Sal's shoulder, we thought we heard Sal say—

"That's the way to do it, old hoss—that is acting like a white man orter."

"Oh, Jerusalem a-n-d pancakes!" exclaimed Jake, "if this ain't better than any apple sass ever marm made, a darned sight!—Crack-e-e! buck-wheat cakes, slap-jacks and 'lasses aint no whar 'long side of you, Sal!—oh, how I love you!" Here their lips came together, and the report that followed was like pulling a horse's hoofs out of the mire.

Western theatricals are of rather a unique character. We clip from an Iowa paper the following notice of "the opening of the Red Barn:" First night of the Dancing Goat, who goes through the intricacies of the cotillion like a fellow critter. The performance of the Goat will be followed by an exhibition of the mathimatical attainments of the Dog Billy, a quadruped that reckons up figures like a piece of chalk, and works problems in algebra with one leg tied behind him. Admission 12½ cents. No corn taken at the door. P. S. The free list entirely excluded, except the press and ministers of the Gospel.

STRUCTURE OF WOMAN.—A handsome woman is not only the most beatiful spectacle in the world; she does not only entertain the sight more agreeably than any other object whatever: but she passes imperceptibly into the brain and heart, and inspires all with love and devotion at the same time. The reason is, her eyes are quick interpreters of her thoughts, and the spiritual rays of these have the same influence upon the soul as the beauty of her person has upon the sense.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. R. KING,
Of Alabama.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. DAVID S. REID.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE SENATE,
JOHN A. SANDERS,

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
ROBERT STRANGE, Jr.,
JOHN A. CORBETT.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Messrs. Reid and Kerr.—The Discussion at Elizabethtown.

We have talked with gentlemen of both parties, who have been present at some of the discussions between the Democratic and Whig candidates for Governor, and have generally received the same account. They all say that Mr. Kerr has the more showy delivery, marred, however, by something theatrical in manner and gesture, and, at times, a sacrifice of argument to effect. On the other hand, Mr. Reid is the better politician,—more accurately posted up upon all the points, and pays more strict attention to them. His delivery is somewhat cold, or rather quiet; and not so well calculated to excite a temporary enthusiasm as that of his rival, altho' more permanent in its effect; because acting more upon the reason and reflection. It would be nonsense to say that Mr. Kerr is a contemptible opponent; or that he does not make a pretty good stump speech, for he does. It would be equally out of the way, however, to assert that, as a cool, well-informed political debater, he is equal to Gov. Reid; and most supremely ridiculous to represent him as having caught that gentleman napping; or in any other way obtained a triumph over him. We know how it is at meetings between rival candidates, upon the ground, at least. The partizans of each are, or appear to be perfectly satisfied with their man. It is only some new idea or convincing argument, taking hold upon the mind and producing subsequent reflection, that effects any change in political opinions. This was fully exemplified during the two canvasses for Governor, through which Mr. Reid has already passed, and in which he has been so successful.

Anonymous writers who choose to step out from the retirement of private life, and over fictitious signatures to make bitter, uncalled for, and unjust attacks upon the candidate of a great party, cannot expect their effusions to be treated with extra courtesy. Some person of a highly poetical character, wrote a communication and signed it "Anthropos," dated it at Elizabethtown, and sent it to the Fayetteville Observer, in which paper it appeared on the 10th ult. This communication purported to give an account of the discussion which had taken place at the county seat of Bladen county, between Messrs. Reid and Kerr; and no doubt it was so intended, but without something to indicate that fact, apart from any internal evidence, no one could have recognised the picture. This was, we presume, owing mainly to the preponderance of the imagination, which is a characteristic of the poetical temperament; and "Anthropos" must have been a poet from the facility with which he gave "to airy nothing, a local habitation and a name," and made Mr. Kerr achieve victories which were never perceived or appreciated by the uninspired multitude, and attributed to Mr. Reid positions upon the Homestead Bill, of which the aforesaid Mr. Reid was not himself aware, and which are contradicted by the editor of the Wadesboro' Argus, (Whig.) For all these, and sundry other good and sufficient reasons too numerous to mention, we felt that "Anthropos" must be a devotee of the nine, slightly prejudiced it might be, but still a man of genius and imagination, and with our habitual respect for such, we were mild and moderate in our allusions to his communication. We cannot say much for his gratitude. In the last Observer he signs himself R. and looks "taring mad," calls us names, quotes poetry at us, and upon the whole does not appear to regard us with a proper Christian feeling. Now all this is wrong. We have nothing to do with him personally, whoever he may be. A ridiculous and unfair communication comes out and we score it. So it ends. We cannot be accused of having attacked him personally since we know nothing of him. We would beg him for his own good, however, to remember one thing, and that is, that epithets are not arguments, nor are regarded as such, save by shallow boys or persons extremely ignorant; and further we would advise him in all kindness not to expose himself much more, as there are already many who cannot help smiling over the promptitude with which our little sketch of an "unbriefed prodigy" has been appropriated. There is more than one such person in the world and if "Anthropos" can only keep quiet, there will be not be so much chance of detection. His is not called upon to out-Dogberry Dogberry.

☞We give to-day, according to promise, the official platform of the Whig Convention. We must say, however, that there is something in the whole affair for which we cannot account. It seems from the record, that the platform, as originally published, had been printed in the Baltimore and Washington papers for days before the adjournment of the Convention. These papers had unquestionably been seen by every member of that Convention, and their report of its doings read and commented upon. It is certainly strange, then, that not a single delegate rose in his place to complain of the misrepresentation—that none of the officers of the Convention said a word about it—that Mr. Ashmun, of Mass., by whom the platform was reported, permitted a glaringly erroneous statement to go abroad throughout the length and breadth of the land, and to pass without contradiction for three or four days, during which the Convention was in session; and that, with hundreds of axious eyes scanning every syllable, such an important variation should never have been discovered until after the adjournment of the Convention. Those who can see through all this, are wiser and shrewder than we can pretend to be. It may be all so, and the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries say it *is so*; but *how* it *can* be so, deponent saith not. It is passing strange. There is some screw loose, and it will shortly be seen where the defect lies.—*Daily Journal. 28th ult.*

☞A Special term of the Superior Court of Law for New Hanover county, is in session this week at the Court House in Wilmington, His Honor Judge Manly presiding.

☞We are requested to state, that the candidates for the Legislature will address their fellow-citizens at the Dry Pond, at the corner in the Oak Grove, on this (Friday) evening, at eight o'clock, and at upper Rail Road Bridge, on Saturday evening next. The candidates for Sheriff will also be present.

Political Movements.

IT IS SAID, that Messrs. Toombs and Stephens, of Georgia, will take early occasion in the House to oppose the nomination of Scott; Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, vehemently opposes it.

MR. TOWNSHEND, a Democratic Free Soiler from Ohio, took occasion in the House of Representatives on the 23d inst., to define his position in opposition to the action of the Democratic Convention. He opposes both nominations and platform. Mr. Giddings, a Whig Free Soiler from the same State, followed in denunciation of both parties.

A BILL has passed both Houses of Congress, for the establishment of a Branch Mint at San Francisco.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, after some discussion, passed, on Saturday morning, by ten majority, the Land Bill reported by Mr. Henry Bennet, of New York, from the Committee on Public Lands, proposing to grant public lands to all the States at the rate of one hundred and fifty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress; and to each of the organized territories and the District of Columbia, one hundred and fifty thousand acres. The States of Missouri, Alabama, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, California, Illinois and Indiana, to apply their share in the construction of Railroads; and the remainder of the States to expend their grants for educational purposes. All the land granted by any act during the present session of Congress to any State to aid in the construction of any Railroad therein, to be deducted from the amount granted by this act to such State.

THE COMMERCIAL, of last Tuesday, contains a communication signed "G. M.," placing before the people of this county the name of W. A. Wright, Esq., as a candidate for the Legislature. We take it for granted, that this movement has been made without Mr. Wright's knowledge or consent; since, apart from all other considerations, a little reflection must convince any one, that however party lines might be overstepped, at times involving few or no political issues, the present is not of those times; but on the contrary, the political complexion of the State for years, perhaps, may depend upon the issue of the coming contest. Under these circumstances, no gentleman of the opposite party, however high his character may be, can reasonably look for any prospect of success in a canvass for a political office before the people of New Hanover county.

"The Right of a Majority to Rule."

Under the above head, the Fayetteville Observer of the 29th endeavors to prove that several prominent Democrats in the last Legislature of the State assented to the radical and unconstitutional doctrine of submitting the organic law of the State, in effect, to the caprice of a bare majority; and, in order to do so, quotes from a report upon negro slavery, in which the abstract right of secession is asserted, together with the claim of a majority of the people of North Carolina, acting through the organized authorities of the State, to the sole and undivided allegiance of all her citizens.

We cannot see what this has to do with the matter, although the Observer fancies that *it* does, for it says: "These Democrats [Messrs. Clarke, Avery, Caldwell, and Person,] assert that a majority of the people of the State have a right to destroy the Union, and thereby destroy entirely the Constitution of North Carolina," etc. Now, we had supposed that the Constitution of North Carolina had been formed in seventy-six—long before the present Union—that it had existed in full force after the formation of the present Federal Constitution, while North Carolina stood aloof from the Union and was no party to it. The Constitution of North Carolina is no *creature* of the Union;—it is one of its CREATORS. It is sheer fallacy, however, to mix these things up with amendments to the Constitution, with which they have no sort of connection. The design, nevertheless, is evident. It is to distract attention—to substitute false but plausible issues for the real ones, and thus save the Observer's party candidate from the condemnation which his political sins subject him to at the hands of the people. It will not do. Reid will gain in every Western county except, perhaps, Rutherford, where there may be some falling off, since the very remarkable change in that county at the last Gubernatorial election arose, in a great measure, from local causes, which will operate with much less force at this time; upon the whole, however, Reid will considerably more than maintain his ground in the West, if our information be at all correct; and in the East he will gain largely.

Something like Hypocrisy.

The new Liquor Law enacted in Massachusetts prohibits the distillation or manufacture of any spirituous compound intended for consumption within the State, but places no restriction upon that made for sale in other States. What the "fathers" of Massachusetts look upon as "poison" to their own people, they regard as quite good enough for the "rest of mankind," *when there is any money to be made by the operation.* Holy men in Massachusetts!

Arrival of the Atlantic.

The American steamship Atlantic, arrived at New York on the 26th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 16th, being four days later than previous advices—The Liverpool papers notice a decline of ¼d. a ½d. per pound in Cotton. No change in Indian Corn.

Jenny Lind and her husband had arrived in England. There is an increase in the circulation of the Irish bank last month to the amount of £63,000.

IRISH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—On Thursday, June 10th, the Irish Industrial Exhibition opened in the city of Cork in the Corn Exchange, very much enlarged by temporary additions. The grand saloon is 182 feet long, 53 broad, and 50 high. It is of wood, well lighted by windows and a strip of glass along the roof. There is a good display of poplins, laces and other fabrics; a number of handsome specimens of sculpture and painting; a very fine organ by Telford, and a handsome fountain. The Exhibition is altogether very satisfactory. It was formally opened by the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Eglinton, and his Countess, with much ceremony, and a brilliant crowd was in attendance.

FRANCE.—M. Emile de Girardin, in reply to Gen. Changarnier's denial through the London Times, reiterates his assertion, that in March, 1848, that General proposed to Ledru Rollin to put himself at the head of 12,000 troops, to invade England, and to proclaim the Republic, and adds that the General frequently boasted on the benches of the National Assembly of having made the proposal, a fact that is certified by M. Mathieu (de la Drome.)

The stamp returns show a falling off in the circulation of the Paris newspapers of 239,000 copies for May, as compared with that for April, caused, no doubt, by the restrictions imposed on the press with regard to the publ cation of news and of leading articles.

PEACHES.—The Editor of the Mobile Tribune saw some very fine peaches in that city on the 21st ult., which were of very fine flavor, and grown in the neighborhood.

We learn that recently, while a few indiscreet individuals were speaking desparagingly of General Pierce's conduct in Mexico, Maj. Gen. Scott, who was present, put an end to the remarks by expressing his unqualified admiration of that gentleman's uniform patriotic course in the campaign.

Washington Corr. Balt. Clipper, 26th inst.

Gen. Scott's military fame is too well established to be questioned, and he can afford to speak the truth about an opponent. It is only the very small dogs of the party who feel the necessity of pursuing a course of detraction, or of sneering at Gen. Pierce's courage and patriotism.

Fair Play is a Jewel.

In its issue of the 21st ult., the Washington Republic inserted a communication signed "One who Saw and Knows," in which are attacks made upon General Pierce, with the view of creating an impression that that gentleman had exhibited cowardice or incompetence during his service in Mexico.—This brought out a reply from an officer of the old line of the army, which reply was published in the Republic—that of the 22d ult. It would seem but fair that papers copying the charge should also have paid some attention to its refutation in the same paper. Such fairness, however has not been exhibited by the Raleigh Register, which paper, in its issue of the 26th, copies the reputed calumny without saying a word about the refutation. Such a course does not contrast very favorably with that pursued by the Republic, which paper did Gen. Pierce the justice to publish both sides of the controversy. As this article signed "One who Knows" will no doubt be reproduced by other papers as well as the Register, we deem it but fair to give it and the answer to it, signed "Old Army." All we ask for is something like candor and fair play:

"General Pierce's Battles."

"We have before us the official list of officers who marched with the army under the command of Major General Winfield Scott from Puebla upon the city of Mexico, the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and who were engaged in the battles of Mexico. From this list we learn that General Franklin Pierce was in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, near Chapultepec, near Belen, and at Garita de Belen."—*Republic, 8th June.*

To the Editor of the Republic:

SIR: If you will examine the official reports, you will see that General Pierce, though present with the army in the valley of Mexico, was personally engaged in not one battle. I refer you to his own reports, in the message and accompanying documents for 1847-8.

He fell from or with his horse on the 19th August, (day before the battle of Contreras,) joined his brigade on the morning of 20th August, *after* the battle of Contreras, and fell from pain and exhaustion (same day) before reaching the field of Churubusco, and, by his own official confession, beyond the range of the enemy's guns. In the next battle in order and time (Molino del Rey) his brigade was not engaged. It was ordered up, but, according to Gen. Worth's letter in answer to Gen Scott's report, did not reach that bloody field until two hours after the battle was ended and the enemy entirely routed.

The next battle was Chapultepec and the *garitas* (gates) of the city, on the same day, (September 13.) "Pierce's brigade" was engaged throughout the day, and with especial gallantry and success, at Chapultepec; but Gen. Pierce himself was not present, having reported sick. By his own official report, he joined his brigade (one regiment of it) at the Garita de Belen at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 14th September, which was after commissioners from the city had notified Gen. Quitman, commanding at that garita, that Santa Anna had evacuated the city, and that resistance was ended. Indeed, all firing had ceased the evening previous.

Thus it can be proved, by the official records, that General Pierce, though present with the army, personally took part in not a single combat in the valley of Mexico.

It may have been his misfortune rather than his fault; and the fact is stated not to prove General Pierce a skulker in epaulettes, (a case of cowardice hardly to be conceived,) but that the claims put forth for his military services are not well founded, and, indeed, not equal to what you accord to him.

I will add, what seems not to be generally understood, that General Pierce joined the army for the first time at Puebla—I think the day before the first division marched from that place for the city of Mexico.

He resigned his commission and came home in the first train that left Mexico after the occupation by our troops of that city—*some eight or nine months before the war was ended.*

ONE WHO SAW AND KNOWS.

"One who Saw and Knows."

To the Editor of the Republic:

SIR: Your correspondent, "One who saw and knows," both saw and knew too much.

1. An examination of the official records shows that the allegation of "One who saw and knows," that Gen. Pierce was not in a single battle in Mexico, is not true.

2. Gen. Pierce personally led his command into action at Contreras on the day of the 19th August, and fell with his horse far in the front, exposed to a severe fire of shells from the camp, and of musketry from the troops of the enemy. This is referred to in the official reports

3. At Molino del Rey, Gen. Pierce brought up his command under fire in fine order; and there are officers now in this city who witnessed his gallant conduct on that occasion.

4. Gen. Pierce joined his command before dawn on the morning of the 14th, fully expecting the city would be stormed at, or soon after, dawn. Quitman himself never knew till after daylight that the city was evacuated. Moreover, the firing had not ceased the evening before. There was a street fight near the whole of the 14th, in which many officers and men were killed and wounded. So much for the statement of "One who saw and knows."

5. Gen. Pierce did *not* come home by the first train, as stated by "One who saw and knows."

6 Considering the ill-health of Gen. Pierce and his first untoward accident, it is a matter of surprise that he did as much duty as he did. It is a matter of surprise that he ventured to lead his command into action at Churubusco. It is a matter of surprise that he left his bed in the night of the 13th and 14th, where he had been confined by severe sickness for some thirty-six hours, and joined his command.

If the curious wish to know more about this, let them inquire of Captain Hardcastle, Topographical Engineers, whose room he occupied in Worth's quarters during this time.

7. I do not know who your correspondent, "One who saw and knows," is. He may have been in the valley of Mexico, but he certainly does not know of what he affirms. There are in this city men who did both see and know—the writer of this among the number—who will not let his injurious imputations upon a gallant man pass without rebuke. I have reason to believe that every officer of the "Old Army" will sustain me in what I have written.

8. The friends of Gen. Pierce simply claim that in his service in Mexico he did his duty as a son of the Republic: that he was eminently patriotic, disinterested, and gallant; and that it has added a laurel to his beautiful civic wreath. As a citizen, he has been ready to make sacrifices for his country.—As a soldier and commander, he has shown gallantry before the enemy, and was eminently the friend and father of his command. OLD ARMY.

Georgia.

In addition to the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, already noticed as being out in opposition to Gen'l Scott, the Savannah Republican and the Macon Messenger, also leading Whig papers of the State, repudiate the nomination. A notice signed by the President and Vice Presidents of the late Constitutional Union Convention, convoking another Convention of their party, to meet on the 15th of July next, to decide upon this Presidential difficulty. It is not impossible that a third candidate may be nominated:

As considerable anxiety has been manifested, says the Augusta Chronicle, to know the position of Messrs. STEPHENS and TOOMBS in relation to the nomination, it affords us great gratification to lay before our readers the following telegraphic despatch received yesterday:

WASHINGTON, June 23.

Jas. W. Jones, Esq.—Scott is nominated. We do not beleive that he ought to be supported by the "Constitutional Union Party" of Georgia, but we will abide by the decision of their Convention, when it assembles. ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
ROBT. TOOMBS.

NOT SO.—As the report is in circulation by correspondents in Whig papers and otherwise, that Gov REID has come out in favor of the Homestead Bill, we wish distinctly to state, that Governor REID has not done so, and that he is not an advocate of that bill.

The Next Legislature.—To the Democratic Party.

The important issues depending upon the election which will take place on the 6th day of next month, urge, nay, force upon the attention of every Democrat the necessity and propriety of using every honorable effort to secure a favorable result. The next Legislature will choose a United States Senator for six years from the 4th of next March; will divide the State into Congressional districts for the next ten years, and into State Senatorial districts for the next twenty; and will also apportion members of the House of Commons for the same length of time. It will also have before it the question of Equal Suffrage, or of an unlimited Convention at the dictation of a bare majority. The Judiciary system will most probably come before it for change or revisal; and perhaps other matters of importance connected with Internal Improvements. It will therefore, be easily seen, that the coming session of the Legislature will be one of the most—if not the most—important in the history of the State, and may decide the fate of parties for years to come. Under these circumstances, we feel it our duty to urge upon our democratic friends in the various counties of this district, and of all others that our circulation reaches, to be up and doing. Where they have as yet brought out no candidates for the Legislature, no time should be lost in getting their very strongest men into the field; where, unfortunately, the running of two Democratic candidates endangers the ascendency of the party by allowing a Whig to run in by our divisions, active and energetic measures should be adopted, to prevent the evil effects of this state of things—to either reconcile or set aside altogether the opposing candidates. In the last Legislature the strongly Democratic county of Columbus was mis-represented by a Whig, and all through our divisions. We regret to learn that the same result is threatened this time, from the operation of the same causes. Our friends in Columbus can prevent this, and they owe it to themselves to do so. Not a member can be spared in the coming Legislature, and the party expects every man and every county to do its duty. These same remarks will apply to other counties similarly situated.

We are not aware that any steps have yet been taken in Bladen with regard to bringing out candidates for the Senate and House of Commons. We should be happy to receive and publish any call or communication from our Bladen friends upon this subject.

"An Edgecombe Democrat."

The Fayetteville Observer of the 29th ult., disputes our assertion to the effect that the communication in the Tarboro' Southerner, to which it referred a few days since, as complimentary to Mr. Kerr at the expense of Mr. Reid, was not written by an Edgecombe Democrat, but by a "bitter whig." It says that until it has some better authority than the Journal's denial upon *no authority*, it prefers to rely upon the statements heretofore made.

The Observer is perfectly welcome, of course, to please itself. We, however, *knew* what we stated, and did not make our denial upon *no authority*. We do not wish to bring forward names, the owners of which may not desire notoriety, but we have them, including the name of the correspondent alluded to, who has uniformly voted the Whig ticket. He is however of the number of States Rights Whigs, and might very fairly be such, and yet disagree with the high Federal notions of Mr. Kerr, upon national politics. If the Observer and the other Federalist papers choose to pursue this matter we will *prove* what we say—not to please them, but to vindicate the truth.

☞It has been asserted and perhaps with some foundation in truth that Mr. Clay had expressed a desire for the election of Pierce over Scott. This assertion, however, we have never copied into our columns, because it was only a rumor and took no definite and responsible shape. It has also been stated that after the unsuccessful balloting in the Whig Convention up to Saturday night, and the adjournment then without any result, Mr. Fillmore telegraphed to his friends to go for Webster and save the Whig party. This we stated in our paper, believing it to be a fact, and we still believe it to be so. A message, telegraphic or verbal to that effect *was* received from Mr. Fillmore and circulated among the members of the convention. The *fact* of the message has been admitted to us by Whig delegates to the Baltimore convention as being substantially correct. It will not do now for the Fillmore whig papers, which first gave this matter publicity to try and swallow it in order to prove their new-born devotion to Scott.

☞We live and learn. We find things out that we had never thought of before. For instance, we learn from an article in the Herald of last Wednesday, headed "Democratic Acceptances," that a reliance upon Providence is a very wrong thing; and that the expression of such on the part of the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, is "simply nauseating." This may be the opinion of the Editor of the Herald, and we do not wish to interfere with his peculiar views in the matter; but we cannot believe that it is improper for a gentleman, accepting a nomination, (in this case equivalent to an election,) to the highest and most responsible office on earth, to express some little reliance upon "a power superior to all human might"—some little consciousness of his own weakness. It cannot surely have come to this, in a country professing to be christian. The Editor of the Herald cannot surely be serious, and yet it is not a proper subject for jesting.

SEMI-WEEKLY.—We are pleased to learn from the last number of the Goldsboro' Republican & Patriot, that that excellent Democratic paper is soon to be published semi-weekly, while the weekly will be considerably enlarged. The Republican will do good service in the coming canvass, and should be liberally encouraged by all the friends of the party.

Making a Flourish.

Among the speakers at a Whig ratification meeting, held in New York on Thursday night last, the name of Gen. Edney, of North Carolina, occupies quite a prominent place. Gen. E. is the gentleman who was once dreadfully puzzled by an official trust conferred upon him—he was appointed Consul to Pernambuco—"Pernambuco," said the General, "and where the h—l is Pernambuco! Let's licker."

RESIGNATION.—A telegraphic despatch in the Richmond Enquirer, dated Washington, June 29th, states that Mr. Graham has resigned his post as Secretary of the Navy, in consequence of having received and accepted the nomination of the late Whig National Convention for the Vice Presidency. [Gen. Scott has not sent in his resignation of Major General of the Army, and rumor says that he will not resign 'till after the result of the election in November next is ascertained. When defeated, of which there is no doubt, he will of course hold on to his present commission.]

☞WM. A. WRIGHT, Esq., through the Commercial of yesterday, declines to be considered a candidate for the Legislature. His name has been brought before the public, in that connection, without his knowledge or consent.

DUPLIN COUNTY.—*Needham B Whitfield* is the name of one of candidates in Duplin county, and not *Bryant W. Whitfield*, as published in the Journal of the 18th ult.

DEATH OF BISHOP GADSDEN.—We learn from the Charleston Standard of the 25th inst., that this much loved Bishop of the diocese of South Carolina, died on the 24th, (Thursday last,) in the City of Charleston, after a lingering illness of many months.

From the Daily Journal, of July 1st.

Death of Hon. Henry Clay.

The news of this melancholy event reached Wilmington yesterday forenoon. Although all were aware of the low state of Mr. Clay's health for months past, still the announcement of his actual departure infused a feeling of sadness into the community.—Yesterday morning the Superior Court was in session, engaged in the transaction of business, when the Hon. Robert Strange arose, and announced in feeling and beautiful language, the departure of the great statesman. His Honor, the members of the Bar, and others present, were deeply affected. The Court adjourned over until 9 o'clock this morning. Mr. Clay has so long occupied a prominent position in the country—has filled so large a space in the eyes of the American people, that his death seems like a national calamity.

He died on Tuesday forenoon, at a quarter past eleven o'clock, passing away calm and very easy.—He said nothing. No material change in his condition was observed until about ten minutes before his death. His son, Mr. Calvert and Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, were the only persons in the room at the time. The Senate and House of Representatives adjourned immediately upon the reception of the sad intelligence. The public offices were closed, bells tolled, and flags displayed at half-mast.

Silence is a privilege of the grave, a right due to the departed; we, like others, have differed widely from Mr. Clay's political views while living; we differ from them now—we have censured many of the acts of his life; perhaps on most of these our opinions still remain unchanged. But he is dead now and over his freshly opened grave we can but remember the splendor of his talents and the nobleness of his nature. We can only pay tribute to the Statesman and the Patriot. The passionate man or the ambitious politician are forgotten.

We think that the occasion calls for some appropriate public manifestation. The nature of such manifestation we would not undertake to suggest, further than to express an opinion, in which all will agree, that it ought to be of such a character that all could participate in it. We would suggest the holding of a public meeting at an early day, to take the preparatory steps.

Mr. Clay was born in Hanover county, Virginia, on the 12th of April, 1777, and had, therefore, passed his seventy-fifth year. He entered public life on the national stage as a Senator from Kentucky, in 1806, and became a member of the House of Representatives in 1812, of which body he was chosen Speaker; in 1814 he was appointed by Mr. Madison one of the commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace with England. In 1825, he accepted the office of Secretary of State, under Mr. Adams. In 1831, he was again elected to the U. S. Senate from Kentucky, and in 1832 was the candidate of his party for the Presidency, in opposition to Gen. Jackson. He was again a candidate in 1844, in opposition to Mr. Polk. In both contests he was unsuccessful. His subsequent career is known to all who take any interest in such matters.

P. S. Since the above was put in type, the following call has been handed in:

NOTICE.—The Citizens of the town are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock, this evening, for the purpose of taking steps to testify their regret for the death of the distinguished patriot Henry Clay, and to pay the respect and honor to his memory, which are due to his high public services. W. C. HOWARD, M. P.
July 1, 1852.

We publish to-day, the letters of acceptance written by Gen. Scott and Mr. Graham in reply to the communication of Mr. Chapman, President of the Whig National Convention, apprising them of their nominations, and enclosing the resolutions of the Convention for their approval.

The style of Gen. Scott's letter will speak for itself. Those who have found fault with Gen. Pierce for expressing a reliance upon Providence, can have no such fault to find with Gen. Scott. The letter is as purely an electioneering manifesto as it could well be. The fourth paragraph contains as undisguised a bid for the Squatter and Foreign vote as we have seen. The early settlement of the public domain, favorable to actual settlers, has been the canting plea for all the land-stealing that has yet taken place—this for the Western and Squatter vote—the Land-Reformers and Anti-Renters. That portion of the paragraph about changing the Naturalization laws, so as to give all Foreigners the right of citizenship, who shall faithfully serve, in time of war one year on board of our public ships, or in our land forces regular or volunteer, on their receiving an honorable discharge from the public service, is evidently intended to concilite and secure the foreign vote in the great central States where his chief effort will be made. It is to be used as a sort of offset to his letter written some years since to the Native American party, in which he said that he was undecided between a very long probation before naturalization, and a total denial of the privilege, but that his mind rather inclined to *the latter*.

In the fifth paragraph he says that he should seek to cultivate harmony and fraternal sentiments throughout the Whig party, without attempting to reduce its members, by proscription, to exact conformity to his own views. This is for the New York Tribune, and such like, who SPIT UPON the platform, but support Gen. Scott. They shan't be proscribed for such a trifle. Certainly not.

In the sixth paragraph, Gen. Scott says that he shall put down any resistance to the law or the Union on any pretext, carrying into the civil administration the military principle in that respect. According to this, should any glaring infringement of the Constitution, or of her reserved rights, cause any State to repudiate the Union, Gen. Scott would be down upon her with the sword of military coercion.

The seventh and eighth paragraphs are remarkable for noth ng so much as the beauty of their style, by which the nominative is removed twelve lines from its verb, and their good taste, in virtue of which the fore-legs of the ticket, (Gen. Scott,) endorse the hind-legs of the ticket, (Mr. Graham.)—This letter is *not* signed "in haste."

☞The Steamship Crescent City arrived at New York on the 28th, bringing two millions and a half in gold, four hundred passengers, and San Francisco dates to the 1st ult. The intelligence from the mining districts was very satisfactory. Large specimens of ore continue to be dug up. A lump of solid gold weighing 69 ounces was dug out of Mr. Lindberger's lot, at Sonora in Main street. A quartz vein of unusual richness had been discovered on French Gulch near Shasta. Great apprehensions are felt in relation to the state of feeling between the French and Americans in Sonora, much irritation having been excited against the French miners. The Indians still commit depredations in Los Angelos county.

The dates from Oregon are to the 8th of May. Rich specimens of quarts had been obtained from a ledge of rocks on the east side of Casierade ledge, near Willamette river. Rich mines were expected in the Cascade range.

Business at San Francisco was brisk.

At the ratificaton meeting in Jackson, Mississippi, Judge Devenport, it is said, remarked, *facetiously*, that the letter *P* was ominous of much good. Said the Judge, "the letter *P* stands for Polk—and this is to be another Polk race—for Peace, Plenty, Prosperity, Peas, Pumpkins, PIERCE and the Presidency!"

Counterfeiting Gold Dollars.

The following letter which has been kindly placed at our disposal by a gentleman of this place, will be found of interest and advantage to the business community:—

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
PHILADELPHIA, 26th June, 1852.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry, asking a description of the differences between the genuine and the spurious gold dollars, I present the following remarks:

Two kinds of counterfeit gold dollars have been observed here. One of these was of the same manufacture as had been noticed in the case of large coins, the quarter and half-eagle, and which it was too hastily supposed could not be carried into the dollar. It consisted of an exterior of very thin gold plates, and an interior plate of silver or some cheaper metal; the whole compressed together by a blow, from dies reproduced from the genuine coin, so ingeniously as to form a fac simile. The piece is then milled, the two edges of the gold plate being thus brought together. This counterfeit may be detected by the thickness of the rim or milling, five pieces piling higher than the same number of the genuine; also by a narrow inspection of the edge, where the line of junction may be seen all around.

The other kind of counterfeit is that made by casting some inferior metal in a plaster mould, and gilding the surface. Two young men from the West were convicted in our city, lately, of passing several of this description. When new they look well; but may be known by a want of sharpness and cleanness in the impression, and by the want of the word *Liberty* on the female head. The letters on the genuine being small beyond precedent, (only thirteen-thousandths of an inch high,) they cannot be reproduced by moulding

The surest test for these, and all other kinds of counterfeit, (where cutting is not allowable or assaying practicable,) is that of the *weight*. The instances are extremely rare in which this is not a sufficient criterion. A variation of half a grain need occasion no alarm.

It may be proper to add that a slight alteration in the wreath, made in 1849, should occasion no suspicion.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
GEO. N. ECKERT, Director.
O. S. BALDWIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The first Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company was held in this place on Thursday last.

Duncan G. MacRae, Esq., was called upon to preside over their deliberations.

Joel Williams, Esq., President of the Company, made a detailed report showing the condition of the affairs of the Company, and stating among other things that the Directory had purchased for the Company the Bridge over the Cape Fear River at Fayetteville, heretofore known as the Clarendon Bridge: that by the first of August the entire section of the Road from Fayetteville to McPhail's would be completed and placed under toll; and the second section, to the Johnston county line, pushed forward with energy. Great difficulties had occurred in getting lumber, owing to the unparalleled low stage of the water courses; that the steam mill at Flea Hill had been in active operation, and had cut nearly all the lumber used thus far; and that the affairs of the Company generally were managed with prudence and economy.

A resolution re-affirming the determination of the Company to push the Road on to Raleigh, via Leachville, in Johnston county, was unanimously passed.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JOEL WILLIAMS, President.
Directors: Thomas R. Underwood, David McNeill, John D. Williams, Alfred A. McKethan, Josiah E. Bryan, John Waddill, D. G. McRae.

[By Telegraph.]

HEAD OF NAVIGATION, SALT RIVER, June 22d, 1852.

News having reached us last evening of the intentions of the whig party to pay us a visit on or before the 8th of November next, I am authorized by the captain of the fleet to say that we have made ample provisions for their conveyance and maintenance here for the next twenty years, *Scott* free! Your obedient servant, JEREMIAH WATSON WEBB, Cl'k.

The gentleman who received the above despatch informs us that the whigs of Malden were "swearing mad" when they heard of Scott's nomination, and that three or four of the leaders among them are pledged to vote for Pierce.—*Boston Post.*

A LEADING WHIG FOR PIERCE AND KING.—Mr. Gentry, Whig M C. from Tennessee, said in Congress, on Monday:

If I thought one man's vote or influence were necessary to cast the vote of Tennessee for Pierce and King, my voice and my vote should be given to them unhesitatingly.

IS IT MANLY, IS IT FAIR, OR JUST?—Bear in mind that John Kerr *argues* against Free Suffrage, and pronounces the Constitution as it is, "perfect as ever was vouchsafed to a sinning people;" but because the amendment was proposed by a Democrat, he is opposed to the people's obtaining it in the mode for which they have already expressed their preference, and insists on the more expensive and more dangerous medium of an open and unlimited Convention.

Bear it in mind that Gov. Reid is the author of this sacred and just principle of popular liberty in North Carolina; that in his first canvass *the measure itself was opposed*, and not so much the mode of giving it vitality and operation; and that the leaders of the Whig party, after ascertaining that the people, by a majority of thousands, are for its adoption as part of their fundamental law, are driven to that wretched exhibition of selfishness which marks the conduct of some people, who, if they cannot get things, however desirable, their own way, prefer to forego them altogether. Is such opposition to a measure manly? Is it just, fair, patriotic? Let the answer come from the ballot-box.—*Standard.*

SCOTT "RATIFICATION" IN BOSTON.—The following extracts from five of the daily whig papers in this city show how the whigs here feel at the entertainment to which their national convention has invited them:—

The news is received with EVIDENT CHAGRIN.
Transcript.

We fear that it foreboles DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES TO THE WHIG PARTY AND THE COUNTRY, in putting the party upon an effort which we conceive to be HOPELESS.—*Daily Advertiser.*

The announcement in Boston fell like a FUNERAL PALL upon the spirit of its inhabitants.—*Courier.*

The nomination fell like a SHOWER OF ICE over the city. The intelligence was regarded as the announcement of a PUBLIC CALAMITY.—*Bee.*

A result which is so much at variance with the feelings and wishes of a very large number of the whigs of this state can hardly be supposed to give immediate or general satisfaction.—*Journal.*

Unprecedented speed.

The telegraph express train from New-York to Buffalo, on Tuesday last, made the run in 14 hours and 25 minutes—within five minutes of the time table mark. The actual running time, exclusive of all stops, was 11 hours and 29 minutes!—distance 472 miles—an average of one minute and twenty seconds to a mile on the whole distance!

The distance was "done" as follows:

	Miles.	Hours.	Min.
From Chambers-st., N. Y., to Albany.	144	2	52
Albany to Schenectady	17		32
Schenectady to Utica	78	2	
Utica to Syracuse	53	1	10
Syracuse to Rochester	104	2	59
Rochester to Buffalo	76	1	56
	472	11	29

The Buffalo Republic says:

The train stopped half an hour for dinner at Utica—half an hour in crossing the Hudson river, and from five to seven minutes at Syracuse, Rochester and Batavia. Passengers by this train left last evening by the Southern Michigan line of steamboats for Chicago, and by other boats for Cleveland, Cincinnati and Detroit. The passengers for Chicago will be set down in that city this evening. By this arrangement, passengers can take breakfast in Buffalo, dinner in Syracuse, and tea in New-York, and vice versa, going through by daylight. We venture to say a greater feat has never been accomplished in this or any other country. When the straight line shall be finished, a saving of some two hours at least will be made in the card table.

A telegraph operator at St. Louis fell heir to $20,000, a few days ago, by the death of a relative at the South.

"Official" Whig Platform.

[Copied from the Wilmington Herald.]

The Whigs of the United States, in convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinations, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:

1. The Government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution; and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as 'the palladium of our liberties.'

3. That while struggling freedom, everywhere, enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions.

4. That where the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution, laws and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

5 Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assurded to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

6. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress shall exercise that power *whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence, or for the protection and facility of commerce* with foreign nations or among the States; such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

7. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security, and ought to be regarded alike, with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest consideration of national, of State, and individual welfare.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and, so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the Constitution, and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

JOHN G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland,
President of the Whig National Convention.

The Men who Claim Gen. Scott.

The New York Times, one of the leading Seward organs in New York, gives us the following piece of testimony as to what the Seward whigs demand and expect of him:

"The Express, which makes it a point always to advertise its virtue as decidedly the easiest in the market, thus distinctly puts in its bid:

"'Nobody ought to know better than himself (General Scott) that in this State especially, and elsewhere generally, there is a deep distrust or mistrust of THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN MAINLY INSTRUMENTAL IN HIS NOMINATION. * * *

"'Are such men, then, in disregard of all this feeling, to control the counsels of the nominee before or after an election? It is for General Scott so to speak and so to act as to answer this inquiry for himself. * * * *

"'If he shall fail to do it, he WILL BE THE WORST DEFEATED MAN that ever received a nomination for the presidential office.'

"In 'return for its support,' the Express only asks that Gen. Scott SHALL REPUDIATE THE MEN 'WHO HAVE BEEN MAINLY INSTRUMENTAL IN HIS NOMINATION.' If he will do this, he shall be elected; if not, he shall be defeated. This is explicit and satisfactory."

The Times goes on to show (what needs no showing) that the Seward men have no idea of being *repudiated* by General Scott, and that nobody believes he *can* repudiate them, or will even so much as try.

Wash. Union.

As a matter of reference we give the last ballot—the 53d—of the Whig National Convention in full, as follows:

STATES.	SCOTT.	FILLMORE.	WEBSTER.
Maine	8	..	..
New Hampshire	5	..	..
Vermont	5	..	..
Massachusetts	2	..	11
Rhode Island	3	..	..
Connecticut	2	1	1
New York	25	7	3
New Jersey	7	..	1
Pennsylvania	27	..	..
Delaware	3	..	..
Maryland	..	8	..
Virginia	8	6	..
North Carolina	..	10	..
South Carolina	..	8	..
Georgia	..	10	..
Alabama	..	9	..
Mississippi	..	7	..
Louisiana	..	6	..
Ohio	23	..	..
Kentucky	..	11	..
Tennessee	3	9	..
Indiana	13	..	..
Illinois	11	..	..
Missouri	3	6	..
Arkansas	..	4	..
Michigan	6	..	..
Florida	..	3	..
Texas	..	4	..
Iowa	1	4	..
Wisconsin	1	..	4
California	3	..	1
Total	159	112	21

WEBSTER TO BE A CANDIDATE.—The Boston Bee contains a call of a State Convention to nominate Daniel Webster for the Presidency. Such is the character of the indignation of Massachusetts at the nomination of Gen. Scott, over their great statesman.

CONVENTION IN SAMPSON.—A Democratic Convention was held for Sampson county at Clinton on Saturday last, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature. Dr. Thos. Bunting was nominated for the Senate, and A. B. Chesnut and Hardy Herring, Esqrs., for the Commons.

Fayetteville Carolinian, 26th inst.

MADAME BISHOP'S CONCERT.—We regret to state that the concert of this distinguished vocalist on Wednesday evening last, was a complete failure—scarcely tickets enough sold to pay the room rent. This, we feel warranted in saying, was not attributed to any want of popularity on the part of the Madame, but altogether to the bungling stupidity of Manager Bochsa, her musical director, (as he calls himself) whose ungentlemanly conduct towards all who have business intercouse with him, together with his total unfitnes for the station he occupies, is quite sufficient to blast the fortunes of any one looking to the fashionable public for support.

Baltimore Clipper, 25th inst.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HARTFORD.—Hartford, June 22d. Last evening as the whigs were firing a national salute of one hundred guns in honor of Scott's nominations, a man named Viberts who was assisting to fire the pieces, bent before the gun just as it was discharging and was instantly torn to pieces some parts of his body being blown ten rods. Vilberts leaves a wife and six children.

Fourth of July.

The day will be opened by the ringing of Bells and display of Flags from all public places and shipping.

13 Guns at sunrise.
31 do. at 12 M
1 do. at sunset.

At 8 o'clock, A. M., a procession will be formed, the right resting on Second street, in Market, and proceed down Market to Front, thence up Front to the Methodist E. Church, where the National Declaration of Independence will be read and an Oration delivered.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Music
Officers of the Militia.
Field Officers of the 30th Regiment.
Staff Officers of the 3d Brigade.
Major General and Staff of the 6th Division.
Hook and Ladder Company.
Officers and Members of the Fire Department.
Masonic Fraternity.
I. O. O. F. Society.
I. O. R. Society.
Sons of Temperance.
Cadets do.
Thalian Association.
Committee of Arrangements.
Orator and Reader.
Clergy.
Soldiers of the Revolution.
Soldiers of the last War.
Civil Officers of the Town of Wilmington.
Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of the Town.
Commissioners of Navigation.
Officers of the General Government.
Foreign Consuls.
Masters of Vessels.
Teachers of Schools.
Citizens and Strangers.

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS AT THE M. E. CHURCH.

Prayer.
Music.
Declaration of Independence.
Music.
Oration.
Music.
Prayer.
Doxology.
Benediction.

E. D. HALL, Marshal.

Acceptance of Gen. Scott of the Whig Nomination.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1852.

To the Honorable J. G. CHAPMAN,
President of the Whig National Convention.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive from your hands the official notice of my "unanimous nomination as the Whig candidate for the office of President of the United States," together with "a copy of the Resolutions passed by the Convention expressing their opinions upon some of the most prominent questions of National policy."

This great distinction, conferred by a numerous, intelligent, and patriotic body, representing millions of my countrymen, sinks deep into my heart, and, remembering the very eminent names which were before the Convention in amicable competition with my own, I am made to feel oppressively the weight of responsibility belonging to my new position.

Not having written a word to procure this distinction, I lost not a moment, after it had been conferred, in addressing a letter to one of you members to signify what would be, at the proper time, the substance of my reply to the Convention, and I now have the honor to repeat, in a more formal manner, as the occasion justly demands, that I accept the Nomination with the Resolutions annexed.

The political principles and measures laid down in those resolutions are so broad that but little is left for me to add. I therefore barely suggest, in this place, that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in my connexion with Congress, to recommend or to approve of measures in regard to the management of the public domain, so as to secure an early settlement of the same favorable to actual settlers, but consistent, nevertheless, with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national inheritance; and also to recommend or approve a single alteration in our naturalization laws, suggested by my military experience, viz: giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship who shall faithfully serve, in time of war, one year on board of our public ships, or in our land forces, regular or volunteer, on their receiving an honorable discharge from the service.

In regard to the general policy of the Administration, if elected, I should, of course, look among those who may approve that policy for the agents to carry it into execution, and I should seek to cultivate harmony and fraternal sentiments throughout the Whig party, without attempting to reduce its members, by proscription, to exact conformity to my own views. But I should, at the same time, be rigorous in regard to qualifications for office—retaining and appointing no one, either deficient in capacity or integrity, or in devotion to liberty, to the Constitution, and the Union.

Convinced that harmony and good-will between the different quarters of our broad country is essential to the present and future interests of the Republic, and with a devotion to those interests that can know no South and no North, I should neither countenance nor tolerate any sedition, disorder, faction, or resistance to the Law or the Union, on any pretext, in any part of the land; and I should carry into the civil administration this one principle of military conduct—obedience to the Legislative and Judicial departments of Government, each in its constitutional sphere, saving only, in respect to the Legislature, the possible resort to the veto power, always to be most cautiously exercised and under the strictest restraints and necessities.

Finally, for my adherence to the principles of the Whig party, as expressed in the resolutions of the Convention and herein suggested, with a sincere and earnest purpose to advance the greatness and happiness of the Republic, and thus to cherish and encourage the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the world—avoiding every act and thought that might involve our country in an unjust and necessary war, or impair the faith of treaties, and discountenancing all political agitation injurious to the interests of society and dangerous to the Union—I can offer no other pledge or guaranty than the known incidents of a long public life, now undergoing the severest examination.

Feeling myself highly fortunate in my associate on the ticket, and with a lively sense of my obligations to the Convention, and to your personal courtesies, I have the honor to remain, sir, with great esteem, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Acceptance of Mr. Graham.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1852.

SIR: I am gratified to acknowledge the receipt of the communication which you did me the honor to deliver in person on yesterday, announcing my unanimous nomination as the Whig candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, by the National Convention which recently assembled in Baltimore, accompanied by a copy of the Resolutions of the Convention upon questions of National principle and policy.

I cordially approve the declarations made by these resolutions. On matters of the most recent practical interest, they do but portray the conduct of an Administration of the Government of which for near two years I have been a member. On all other matters they but reiterate the doctrines and recommendations held by its Chief in important public communications.

Should the People of the United States give their sanction to the nominations of your Convention, so far as I shall be invested with authority, a faithful adherence to these doctrines may be expected.

I therefore accept the distinction, so honorably tendered, with a grateful heart, but with unaffected diffidence. It is a satisfaction, however, to know that the place to which I have been nominated is but secondary, and that for the first office of the Convention have proposed a citizen of tried patriotism and virtue, long and familiarly acquainted with public men: a safe and sagacious consellor, who has well fulfilled every trust heretofore committed to his hands, and who has illustrated our history by eminent public services.

With my thanks for the courtesy with which you have honored me, in the execution of your office, and with the highest personal respect, I am your obedient servant,

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

The Honorable J. G. CHAPMAN,
President of the Whig National Convention.

CORN—CORN. 3,600 bushels clean, heavy, white Corn, for sale by OWEN HOLMES.
jull

GROCERIES.—100 Bags Rio Coffee; 27 hhds. Sugar; 50 Bbls. do. For sale low. OWEN HOLMES.

From Tennyson's "Princess."
Memories.

Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean,
Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart and gather to the eyes,
In looking on the happy autumn fields,
And thinking of the days that are no more.

Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail,
That brings our friends up from the underworld,
Sad as the last which reddens over one
That sinks with all we love below the verge;
So sad, so fresh, the days that are no more.

Ah, sad and strange, as in dark summer dawns
The earliest pipe of half-waken'd birds
To dying ears, when unto dying eyes
The casement slowly grows a glimmering square
So sad, so strange, the days that are no more.

Dear as remember'd kisses after death,
And sweet as those by hopeless fancy feign'd
On lips that are for others; deep as love,
Deep as first love, and wild with all regret;
O death in life, the days that are no more.

A New Printing Press.

An intelligent machinist, by the name of Pratt, has invented a new printing press, which, for simplicity and cheapness of construction, appears to have the advantage of any press now in use. The forms revolve on a cylinder fed by another cylinder of one-third the circumference, upon the principle of the Hoe presses. The cylinder will take two forms of a paper at a time, and distribute the printed sheets at the rate of about 5,000 per hour, according to the estimate of the inventor, who showed us one on Thursday at work, at No 1 Hague street. The cylinder of this press took a sheet 26x41 inches. By adding another feeding cylinder, which is perfectly practicable, the producing power of the press would be doubled.

Presses like the one shown us, the proprietors assure us, can be made for five hundred dollars, while the additional cylinder necessary to double its productive power, will cost only from one to two hundred dollars more.

The opinion of the practical printers, who were looking at its performance on Thursday, was altogether favorable to it. Doubts were intimated about the security of the type in the *forms*, they being merely secured at the end, with movable rules.—Whether such lockage as this will be sufficient to resist the centrifugal force of the cylinder at full speed, is a question which can only be satisfactorily tested by experience.

Mr. Pratt's press is remarkable for its simplicity, and if found to operate according to his expectations, will be less liable to derangement, and cost less for repairs and management than any other now in use. The only press that can compete with it, if it is what its proprietors believe it to be, costs about $10,000.

New York Evening Post.

AN EDITOR IN HEAVEN.—A Southern Editor gives a long obituary of one of his brethren of the quill, under the above caption. The closing paragraph of itself forms a glowing picture:

"Are we not also glad that such an editor is in heaven? There no cry of 'more copy,' shall fall upon his distracted ears. There he shall never be abused any more by his political antagonists, with lies and detraction that should shame a demon to promulgate. There he shall no more be used as a ladder for the aspiring to kick down as they reach the desired height, and need him no more. There he shall be able to see the immense masses of mind he has moved, all knowingly and unknown as he has been during his weary pilgrimage on earth.—There he will find all his articles credited—not a clap of his thunder stolen—and there shall be no horrid typographical errors to set him in a fever."

Smithers, says the Albany Dutchman, on going home the other night, was run against by a two-story house which was chasing a lamp-post up Canal St. On coming to, he thus reasoned with himself: "Is that mud, [hiccup.] or is it brains? [hiccup.] If it's mud I'm mortally 'toxicated. If it's brains? I'm slightly dead. [hiccup.] that's all." When we left he was trying to persuade a free-stone stoop that it was unconstitutional to leave awning posts out of doors after night fall.

GENEROSITY.—A young gentleman recently found himself in company with three young ladies, and generously divided an orange between them.

"You will rob yourself," exclaimed one of the damsels

"Not at all," replied the innocent, "I have three or four more in my pocket."

Crops of all kind, in this part of the country, are generally very promising this season.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

A BIG FISH.—The Mobile Register of Tuesday, 25th inst., says:

"At his opening dinner at Point Clear, on Sunday, friend Tift presented a black fish over two hundred pounds in weight, and just caught in front of his hotel."

☞ There will be a public Meeting of Black River Division SONS OF TEMPERANCE, at Black River Chapel on Friday, 16th July, at which time the Ladies will present the Division with a Bible; and in the afternoon of the same day the Ladies BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will hold their Fair (heretofore published to be holden on Saturday 17th.) The friends of Temperance and the public generally are cordially invited to be present, and participate in the pleasures of the occasion. July 2—43-2t.

CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN D. MOORE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, at the ensuing August election.
April 9th, 1852 30-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.
March 11, 1852 158—27-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. E. D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County, at the ensuing election, on the 6th day of August next.
February 7, 1852 130-1m—23-tf

☞ We are authorized to announce DUGALD A. LAMONT as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, at the ensuing election in August next.
March 29, 1852 173-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. GEORGE ALDERMAN, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.
March 13, 1852 160—28-te

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS W. DEVANE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.
March 11, 1852 158—27-te

WILMINGTON & RALEIGH RAIL ROAD.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made with the Bay Line, Seaboard & Roanoke Rail Road, and the Petersburg Road, for the transmission of Dry Goods, Groceries and Merchandise in general, from Baltimore to Wilmington, and *vice versa*, at the following rates:

Dry Goods	$1 00 per hundred.
Groceries	50 per hundred.
Coffee	50 per bag.
Flour	75 per bbl.

And other Merchandise in proportion.

All freights for Goods to be left at the intermediate points between the places above named, must be *pre-paid*.

June 29.—252-2t—43-2t] JOHN NUTT, *Agent.*

"The Crooked shall be made straight."

MARSH & CO.'S SUPERIOR SHOULDER BRACE. The object of which is, to correct habitual stooping, and preserve that erect and graceful position, which is indispensable to health and beauty; it is adapted to men, women and children of all ages, occupations and conditions; it is light, yet strong, perfectly elastic, simple, and beautifully adapted to the object designed. The Brace is so constructed as to answer the purpose of Shoulder Brace and Suspenders.

We have this day received direct from the Patentee, four dozen of those world renowned Braces. Call and see them at the American Clothing store of

SCOTT & BALDWIN.

MEAL.—Having made arrangements to receive daily a supply of FRESH MEAL, from high-land Corn, (Water Mill ground,) we are prepared to furnish dealers and consumers on favourable terms.
May 20. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

FOURTH OF JULY.

THE Citizens of the town generally, are respectfully requested to suspend business on *Saturday* (3d July) next, to participate in the Celebration.
June 26, '52.—[250-6t] W. C. HOWARD, M. P.

WHISKEY. 125 bbls. double rectified Whiskey;
10 " Monongahela do.;
10 " Old Rye do.;
5 " Gin; 10 bbls. Apply Brandy
For sale at the lowest market prices, by
[Her and Com. copy.] HOWARD & PEDEN.

FAMILY STORES.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON, in addition to a large stock of goods adapted to the Retail Trade, keep constantly on hand, in small packages, a full assortment of such articles as constitute family stores; all of which are of the best quality, and will be furnished on reasonable terms.

A Great Blessing to the Afflicted.

Dr. M'Lane, the inventor of the [illegible] Liver Pills, used these Pills for several years in his practice, before he could be induced to offer them to the public in such a manner as to make them known throughout the country. This learned physician felt the same repugnance that all high-minded men of science feel in entering the lists against those unscrupulous empirics who obtrude their useless nostrums upon the public, and rely upon a system of puffing to sustain them. Convinced, however of the real value of the Liver Pills, and influenced by the plain dictates of duty, the Doctor finally sacrificed his delicate feelings on the altar of public good. His great medicine has not disappointed the expectations of the medical pratitioners, at whose instance he was induced to forego his inclinations. From every quarter do we hear the most gratifying accounts of its wonderful cuastive effects—the East and the West, the North and the South are alike laden with "tidings of great joy" from the afflicted.—These wonderful Pills have completely conquered that great scourge of America, the Liver Complaint.

☞ They may be had at WM. H. LIPPITT'S, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C. Also, by Druggist and Dealers generally.

OBITUARY.

"THE GOOD DIE YOUNG."

Died, about 4 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday last, the 15th inst., Mrs. ANNE A. HUNTER, aged about 27 years, wife of Wm. Hunter, Esq., of this town, and daughter of the late Alexander Troy, Esq., of Oxmoor, North Carolina.

Mrs. Hunter was married in this place in April, 1845, since when she has resided here continuously to the time of her death. She has left two little daughters, too young to be conscious of the irreparable loss they have sustained.

Seldom, indeed, has this community been called on to deplore the death of one so truly estimable in all the relations of life as the deceased.

An unaffected piety—an active yet unobtrusive charity, and a warm and unwavering friendship, most distinctly marked her beautiful and exemplary character; and the strictness of her moral deportment warrants the assertion that even her faults, if she had them, "leaned to virtue's side." In her, the Church has lost an humble but zealous and efficient member; society, one who ornamented and refined the circle in which she moved; as a wife, as a sister, and as a friend, no one was ever more deeply and sincerely mourned; while many recipients of her untiring benevolence in this vicinity and elsewhere, will grieve to learn that the heart which so warmly sympathized with their sufferings, and the hand whose bounty so often secretly alleviated them, are now mouldering in the tomb.

Her death was a fit commentary on such a life;—calm, peaceful and serene.

She died in the full faith of an eternal reward; and while, in order that our last end may be like hers, we should imitate her example upon earth, we should also, in aid of that object, endeavor to attain the conviction that this blow has been inflicted by the great Disposer of events for some good and wise purpose.

Father above: to Thee we humbly bow,
To Thee commit us, trusting in Thy love,
That this sad blow, o'er which we're weeping now,
Has been intended, and will surely prove
A future good, by thy Omniscience given,
To guide our wayward steps to *her*, to Thee, and Heaven.

Dallas (Cahaba, Ala.) Gazette, June 18.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

June 27—brig Rio, Johnson, from New York, in ballast, to P. K. Dickinson & Co.

June 29.—U. S. Mail steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston; with 60 passengers.

June 29—Hamburg brig Bonito, Zibrantz, from Philadelphia, in ballast, to Wessel & Eilers.

schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper; with naval stores.

schr. Melissa Holland, Mason, from Shallotte, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

steamer Brothers, Banks, from White Hall, to J. S. Banks; with boats A. Ellis and Stevenson in tow.

schr. Champion, Gore, from Little River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

30—schr. Joseph Ann, Johnson, from Little River, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores.

U. S. mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 62 passengers.

June 30—schr. Susan Canon, Frisbie, from St. Thomas, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Bremen brig Clarissa, Hoene, from Port au Platt, in ballast, to Ellis, Russell & Co.

Br. brig Ausdale, Dorman, from Charleston, to M. Costin.

U. S. mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston, with 73 passengers.

CLEARED.

June 29.—U. S. Mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Chaleston; with 85 passengers.

steamer Rowan, McRae, for White Hall, by E. J. Lutterloh; with boat Odd Fellow in tow

June 30—schr. Fidelia, Garwood, for Philadelphia, by G. Harriss; with 31 bales yarn, 183 bushels pea nuts, 34 casks rice, 662 bbls. rosin, 554 do. spirits turpentine.

barque Prospect, Snow, for Matanzas, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with 151,000 feet lumber.

Bremen barque Figaro, Beckman, for Bremen, by Potter & Kidder; with 100,000 feet lumber.

U. S. mail steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 45 passengers.

June 30—Dutch schr. Sara, Botje, for Bremen, by Wessel & Eilers; with lumber, timber, naval stores, &c.

schr. Urania, Henderson, for Baltimore, by Miles Costin, with lumber and naval stores.

schr. Elouise, Robinson, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores, lumber, &c.

schr. Volant, Watts, for Jacksonville, by Miles Costin.

July 1—schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by Chadbourn & Hooper

schr. Melissa Holland, Mason, for Shallotte, by DeRosset & Brown.

schr. Champion, Gore, for Little River, by DeRosset & Brown.

schr. Dacotah, Mankin, for New York, by Freeman & Houston; with naval stores.

U. S. mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 42 passengers.

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th instant, his negro man HENRY, and JENNY his wife. Henry is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; weighs from 160 to 170 pounds; has small eyes; speaks slow, and has rather a down look when spoken to. I cannot tell what clothes he had on when he left. Jenny is a very likely girl; rather yellow complexioned; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that they are lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne county, near the line of the three counties. The girl was raised on Saracta, and they may be gone there.

I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars for the return of Henry, or for his confinement in any Jail in the three counties; and a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the return of Jenny; or for her confinement in any of the above Jails.

All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS,
June 23, '52—43-3m] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N. C.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th May last, his boy GABRIEL. Said negro is a bright mulatto, aged about 22 years, and is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; frowns a little when spoken to; and has a contraction of three fingers on the right hand, occasioned by a burn when quite young. He had on when he absconded, a brown coat, dark vest, and woolen pants. I will give a liberal reward for his apprehension and safe delivery to me on my plantation on Waccamaw, or in any Jail in the State so that I may get him.
June 23, 1852—43-3t] JOHN D. MAGILL.

THEY HAVE COME, per Schrs. W. H. Smith, A. J. DeRosset, and Ann Elizabeth:
25 bbls. Genesee Flour, fresh ground;
5 " Hiram Smith's best "
26 half bbls. Extra family flour, fresh ground;
3 hhds. best Porto Rico Sugar;
10 bbls. (A) crushed double refined Sugar;
1 bbl. Powdered Sugar;
20 boxes Colgates best Soap, No. 1, pale;
10 " Adamantine Candles;
10 kegs of Leaf Lard;
2 doz. bottles Sweet Oil, pints and quarts;
50 sacks Table Salt;
2 hhds. Western Shoulders;
2 do. " Hams, a prime article. Low for cash at
[July 2] GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

D. L. BURBANK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Polley & Hart's.) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills, for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address
D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk.)
July 2—43 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

Lands for Sale in Horry District, South Carolina.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 5,000 Acres of Land, in Allsaints Parish, So. Ca. The Lands are excellent for Turpentine,—3,000 acres have been boxed and worked for two years.

There are some 200 acres of cleared land under fence. The land produces corn or cotton very well, and the swamp portions will bring rice finely. There are several good Mill seats on a constant stream;—one Grist Mill in operation, and a Saw Mill ready to be raised, convenient to an abundance of timber. There are two good dwellings on the place and all necessary out-buildings. The land lies immediately on the Waccamaw River, ten miles above Conwayboro', and is accessible at all times by water in flats and small vessels. For terms, apply to TOM. F. GILLESPIE,
June 29.—[252-1t—43-4t] Conwayboro'.
, Newbernian, Republican & Patriot, copy 4 times each, and send bill to this office immediately.

RECEIVED YESTERDAY.

50 PRS. Ladies Fine Kid Ties;
50 prs. " " " Buskins;
50 " " " Slippers;
100 " Childrens light col'd. Gaiters;
100 " " " Slippers;
24 " Boys P. L. Montereys;
120 " " Clf. Brogans;
24 " Youth's P. L. Montereys;
120 " " Clf. Brogans;
120 " " Kip "
120 " Boys " "
36 " Gents. Peg'd. Boots. For sale low at the Wilmington Boot & Shoe Store, by
June 29 JONES & GARDNER.

FINE IVORY HANDLED KNIVES; [illegible] in sets of 29 pieces, to be used with [illegible] Forks, for sale by J. M. ROBINSON.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Article			
AXES, pr doz	10 00	a	13 00
BACON, per pound.			
Hams,	8 00	a	14
Middlings,	00	a	12½
Shoulders,	00	a	11¼
Hog round,	00	a	13
Western,	10	a	11½
BEANS, per bush.			
White,	nom	a	0 00
BEESWAX,			
Per pound,	00	a	23
BUTTER,			
Per pound,	20	a	25
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess,	00 00	a	20 00
Do. Prime,	0 00	a	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.,	4 00	a	5 00
COTTON,			
Per lb.	nom 8½	a	8¾
CORN,			
Per bushel,	00	a	00
Meal, bush.,	74	a	80
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio,	10	a	11
St. Domingo,	9	a	9½
Laguyra,	10½	a	11
Cuba,	00	a	00
Java,	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow,	12½	a	14
Sperm,	45	a	50
Adamantine,	22½	a	37½
EGGS, per doz.,	16	a	20
EMPTY BBLS., each.			
Spts. Turp.	1 18	a	1 50
FEATHERS,			
Per pound,	00	a	40
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern	5 00	a	7 00
Baltimore,	4 87½	a	5 00
Fayetteville,	0 00	a	0 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,	80	a	90
Eastern. ret.	0 00	a	1 00
HOLLOW-WARE,			
Per lb.	3	a	
IRON, per lb.			
English, ass'd.		a	2½
Amer., best ref.		a	3½
Swede		a	5
American sheer		a	5
Best Swede		a	6
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	12½	a	13
Western,	11½	a	12
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	0 00	a	1 15
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	00 00	a	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	a	0 00
Scantling,		a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	32	a	34
Gin,	30	a	33
Whiskey, rec.	22½	a	27
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	55
Peach do.	none	a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba,	00	a	00
New Orleans.	00	a	00
MILL SAWS.			
Heavy cast steel,			
6 ft., best qual'y		a	5 00

Article			
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	0 00	a	0 00
NAILS, per lb.			
Cut	3½	a	3½
Wrought	8	a	10
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.			
Yellow Dip,	2 50	a	2 60
*Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	3 10
Hard,	1 26	a	1 30
Tar,	0 00	a	2 00
Pitch,	0 00	a	0 00
Rosin, No. 1,	2 00	a	2 50
Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 3,	0 00	a	0 00
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	00	a	34
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm,	1 00	a	1 50
Linseed,	75	a	85
Neats Foot,	00	a	1 50
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground, nom	90	a	1 00
Black Eye,	00	a	00
Cow,	00	a	0 00
PORK, per barrel.			
Mess,	21 00	a	22 00
Prime,	19 00	a	00 00
POTATOES.			
Irish, bush.	1 00	a	1 50
Sweet, bush.,	60	a	75
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live,	14	a	37½
Do. dead,	00	a	00
Turkeys, live,	1 00	a	1 50
Do. dead lb	00	a	0 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, nom.	3 75	a	4 00
Rough, bush.,	00	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum	00	a	00
Liv'l sack,	00	a	00
SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common,	2 00	a	0 00
Contract,	4 50	a	5 50
STEEL, per lb.			
German	12½	a	..
Best Cast	18	a	20
Blister	6	a	
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	10 00	a	16 00
Ash Head'g.	0 00	a	8 50
R. O. hhd., dressed,	12 00	a	16 00
Do. rough,	00 00	a	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans,	5½	a	6½
Porto Rico,	6½	a	8
St. Croix,	0	a	8
Loaf,	9½	a	10½
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping,	00 00	a	12 75
Mill, prime	9 75	a	10 25
Do ord'y,	5 75	a	7 50
Do. inf'r,	0 00	a	0 00
TALLOW,			
Per pound,	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	6 00
Port,	90	a	4 00
Malaga,	45	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	a	$ 30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	15
Cotton, per bale,	0 00	a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.	4 00	a	5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M., as to size	4 00	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40		45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	60	a	65
Lumber, per M.	7 00	a	7 50

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per cent.	Philadelphia	1 per cent
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 1, 1852.

REMARKS.—The water courses are yet low, though perhaps not in as bad condition as they were a week since, there having been refreshing showers almost daily for some six or seven days, which is to be hoped have had a tendency to raise the streams somewhat, and thus enable a small amount of produce to reach market that could not otherwise be received. Yet we can look for but a scant quantity from above tide-way for the present, were the streams well up, for the reason that most persons in the country are now in the very busiest season of the year with their crops, and their attention will thus be principally employed for some 3 or 4 weeks to come. Hence it is that we do not anticipate any material arrivals of produce from above tide-way before crops are laid by—and even then but little can be brought in by water communication, unless we have rain enough to create a pretty general freshet. The business transactions have been limited during the past week. We give below such remarks as we deem requisite, and would respectfully refer to our table of quotations for a fair criterian to be governed by, for any article we may not have noted in our review.

P. S. Since penning the above remarks, we hear that there was only 11 or 12 inches water in the river at Fayetteville on yesterday morning, and the lightest draught boat had difficulty in getting down.

BACON—The stock of N. C. Bacon has been materially diminished, but prices have not advanced from quotations given last Thursday. We note sales of Hams at 14 cents, and hog round at 13 cents per lb. In Western Bacon the stock is reasonably fair, and sales from 10 to 11½ cents per lb., as in quality and quantity.

BEEF CATTLE—There have been no fresh arrivals of Beeves since our report of last Thursday, and butchers have but a very scanty supply on hand, though some few are expected in to-day or to-morrow. Quotations are about the same. See table.

LAMBS AND MUTTON—We quote at 1 25 a $1 50 per head

NAVAL STORES—The receipts of Turpentine continue light. Sales during the week foot up about 3,768 barrels, at $2 60 for yellow dip, $3 10 for virgin, and $1 30 for hard, per 280 lbs. The market was somewhat depressed yesterday morning, and closed heavily at the above prices. The sales yesterday evening and this morning have been made at $2 50 for yellow dip, and $1 25 for hard. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales of some 6 a 700 barrels since Thursday last at steady prices—34 cents per gallon—market closing firm, with comparatively none in first hands. ROSIN—Small sales of No 1 at $2 a $2 50 per bbl.; No. 3 is dull, and we can hear of no transactions. TAR—Arrives slowly, and is in demand. We have only to report a sale of 95 bbls., at $2 per bbl.

TIMBER.—The sales comprise some 12 rafts during the week at prices ranging from $5 75 to $12 75, according to quality. See table for classified figures.

HEADING.—Sales of about 2,000 pieces of Ash Heading at $8 50 per M.

LIME.—Stock light, sales of 200 barrels, recent arrivals, from vessel at $1 15 per bbl. Retailing from Warehouse at $1 50 per bbl.

LARD.—Stock of North Carolina Lard is very light, and prices are fully maintained. We quote at 12½ a 13 cents per lb. in bbls. and kegs.

FREIGHTS.—A number of vessels have arrived during the week, most of which have been taken up at rates quoted, and the quantity of freights offering have consequently been considerably reduced. See table for rates.

RICE.—There is no change to note in the price of clean Rice. See table.

CORN.—No arrivals of Corn for a week or two, and stock getting low.

POULTRY.—The market is but scantily supplied with Poultry, and ready sale found for all that comes in, within the range of quotations.

HAY.—Several lots of Hay have been received during the week—5 a 600 bales.—We note sales of New York make at 80, 85 a 90 cents, as in quality, and Eastern at $1 per 100 lbs. A portion of the receipts have gone into store for better prices

PORK—Mess Pork has advanced to 21 a $22, and prime to $19 per bbl., as in quantity.

CHARLESTON, June 30.—The transactions in Cotton yesterday were limited to some 300 bales at extremes ranging from 8¾ a 10½c. Prices about the same as previously reported.

NEW YORK June 26.—Naval Stores—We note sales of 1500 a 2000 bbls. New-Berne at $2 50 per 280 lb.; 2100 North County Common Rosin, $1 20 a $1 22½; 2500 Wilmington, $1 35, in yard; 300 Tar, $2 03, in yard, allowance to 80; 400 do. from vessel, $2; 8 a 900 Spirits Turpentine, 42½ a 44 cents, cash, and 44, ninety days; and 700 No. 1 Rosin, $1 75 a $3 25 per 280 lb. Tar is very scarce.

BOSTON, June 26.—Naval Stores—Some 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been taken to arrive and on the spot at 46 a 48c per gal, cash, part for export. The stock in first hands at the close is very trifling. In Tar the sales comprise 4 a 500 bbls. at $3 a $3 12½ per bbl, 6 mos. for North County. Rosin is selling at $1 50 for common, $1 75 for good No. 2, and $3 75 for fair No 1, 6 mos. In Pitch sales of Northern at $1 [illegible] per bbl, 6 mos.

BALTIMORE, June 2[illegible].—[illegible] City Mills $4 18 per bbl. Rye Flour [illegible] per bbl. Red Wheat [illegible] a 104 per bushel. Rye 75 a 77c. per bushel. [illegible] yellow do 60 a 62c. per bushel. Oats [illegible] per bushel. Rio Coffee 9 a 9½c. per lb. Rice 4¼ a [illegible] per lb. Mess Pork $19 50; prime do. $16. [illegible] sides 10½ a 10¾c., and hams 14 a [illegible] per lb. Lard in bbls. at 10 a 10½c., in kegs at 11½. per lb. Butter 14 a 18c. per lb. We quote sales of Whiskey in hhds. at 20½c., in bbls. 21½c. per gallon.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Cotton—There has been sales to-day of 1,000 bales—the market closing unchanged in every respect. Flour—Sales of 15,500 bbls. at 3 93¾ a $4 for State brands, and 4 43 a $4 56 for Southern. Wheat—Sales of 3,750 bushels Western at 97c. Corn—Sales of 35,000 bushels at 60 a 61c for yellow. Rye—Sales of 700 bushels at 83c. Pork—Sales of 250 bbls. at $19 25 for mess, and 16 a $17 for prime. Beef—Sales of 400 bbls. at full prices. Sales of 550 Hams at 9½c. Lard—Sales of 300 kegs at 16¼ a 16½c. Sugar—Sales of 500 hhds. Muscovado at 5c. Rice—Sales of 100 tierces at 4 12 a $4 25. Naval Stores—Sales of 350 bbls. Spirits of Turpentine at 43 a 44c; Crude Turpentine is selling at $3 25 per barrel.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—No change in any article of grain excepting Indian Corn, which was 9d to 1s per qr. lower than last Tuesday. We quote—Canal and Canadian Flour 20s 6d a 21s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 20 a 20s 6d; Indian Corn, white, 30 a 30s 6d; yellow, 31 a 31s 3d; mixed, 30s 6d a 31s; American Wheat, white, 6s a 6s 3d; red and mixed 5s 6d a 5s 9d.

June 14.—Cotton—The sales since Thursday amount to 25,000 bags, of which 8,000 are taken on speculation and for export. To-day's saies are 8,500 bags, of which 500 are for speculation and export. Prices are lowered ⅛d. per lb.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the place at Kenansville, in Duplin county, where he now resides.—The house is freshly painted, is in thorough repair, and has six rooms—an Office in the yard, has two rooms with fire-places—Kitchen, Smoke-house, Barn, Stable, Coach-house, Cow-houses, and all other necessary out-buildings.—The Lot is Two Acres in extent, well shaded, and contains a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of bearing age. The water is as good as may be found in Eastern Carolina, and in great abundance, from a never-failing Spring immediately adjoining the premises.

A most excellent English and Classical School has been in successful operation for many years, and will always be maintained. The location is healthy and desirable, in a village growing and prosperous.

If desired a portion of the FURNITURE will be sold with the premises. Also, a first rate HORSE and BUGGY.

Kenansville, May 14, '52—36-istf] J. J. KELLY.

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who, have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the original on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, Sec'y of State.

AND WHEREAS, the said act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate.

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

SEAL. Done at the city of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in the 76th year of our independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
THOS. SETTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective counties.

Jan. 9, 1852—105-te

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"
AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

Sept. 10, 1851 3

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the patrons of the old firm of A. C. Evans & Brother, and the public generally, that they have replenished their stock with an entire *fresh* and *genuine* supply of all articles usually kept in Drug Stores. Physicians, Country Merchants, and others wanting articles in our line, when visiting Wilmington are respectfully invited to call and examine our *articles* and *prices*. To those who do not find it convenient to call, we would say that their orders shall be promptly filled, and we pledge ourselves to use every exertion to give satisfaction in *every particular*. Our articles are carefully selected, and we therefore have no hesitation in warranting their genuineness. Orders neatly put up and forwarded without delay. We invite notice to the following in part of articles kept by us:

Drugs and Medicines.	Patent Medicines.
Castor Oil, per gall. or bottle;	Sands, Townsend's, Bristol's,
Epsom Salts, per bbl. or less;	Bull's, and Epping's Sarsaparilla;
Gum Opium; Gum Camphor;	Swaim's Panacea;
Do. Assafœtida; Sal Soda;	Fahnestock and Dead Shot
Bi. Carb. Soda; Cr. Tartar;	Vermifuge;
Saltpetre;	Moffat's, Brandreth's, and
Sulphur, roll and flowers;	Wright's Pills;
Pulv. Rhubarb, Ipecac, Jalap,	Moffat's Bitters;
&c. &c.	Opodeldoc;
Chemicals.	Leguid & Steers's British Oil;
Direct from Powers & Weightman;	Bateman's Drops;
Sulphate of Quinine;	Essences all kinds, &c. &c.
do. Valerianate;	**Fancy Articles and Perfumery.**
Chloroform;	German Cologne;
Sulphuric Æther;	Pomatums;
Hoffman's Anodyne;	Shaving Cream;
Nit. Silver; Hyd. Potash;	Variety of Soaps for shaving and toilet;
Citric Acid; Piperine;	Lubin's, Roussel's and Piver's Extracts, &c. &c.
Salicine; Lactucarium, &c. &c.	
Surgical Instruments.	
A variety, from the most approved makers.	

Paints, Oils, &c.

10,000 lbs. White Lead—pure extra and No. 1;
500 " Black do., in oil; 200 lbs. do., dry;
1,000 " Venitian Red, dry; 500 lbs. do., in oil;
8 bbls Linseed, and 5 do. Train Oil;
2 cases Chrome Yellow, in oil; 2 do. do. do., dry;
2 " Green, in oil;
2 " Paris Green, in oil;
2 " Burnt Amber, in oil;
Copal, Coach, and Japan Varnish.
12,000 Cigars of choice brands, and selected by a *connoisseur*.

S. B. & J. A. EVANS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

Wilmington, May 7, 1852.

D. C. FREEMAN & CO., N. Y. FREEMAN & HOUSTON, WIL'N.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

MERCHANTS AND FACTORS, WILMINGTON, N. C., keep constantly on hand a stock of *Flour, Corn, Pork, Bacon, Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Candles, Soap; Foreign and Domestic Liquors and Wines; Iron, Nails, Paints, Oils, Glass, Domestics, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Agricultural Implements*, and a variety of other articles, suitable for family and plantation use and the retail trade, which they will dispose of in lots to suit dealers or consumers on reasonable terms for cash, or in exchange for Naval Stores or other produce.

The senior partner, D. C. FREEMAN, is located in the city of New York; the junior partner, GEO. HOUSTON, in Wilmington. If desired, advances will be made on consignments to and from either place. All business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention, and orders for Goods will be promptly and carefully filled.

GUNPOWDER, EXTRA. English Diamond Grain Gunpowder, in 1 lb. canisters, marked "A. No. 1," [illegible] sporting or rifle shooting. For sale by
n21 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N.C., MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

James M. Redmond, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, NC.
Josiah Johnson, Clinton, Sampson county.
Joseph R. Kemp, Bladen county.
James H. Meredith, Gravelly Hill. Bladen co.
Dr. Sherwood, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. Barnes, Black Creek, Wayne county.
Lewis Jones, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. R. KING,
Of Alabama.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. DAVID S. REID.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE SENATE,
JOHN A. SANDERS,

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
ROBERT STRANGE, Jr.,
JOHN A. CORBETT.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE

The Constitution of the State.

The rule of the majority is the foundation of all republican governments. But this rule must be accompanied by a condition. without which it degenerates into the worst species of tyranny—that condition is *the protection of the minority*. It is for this very purpose that Constitutions have been provided amongst men, and that these Constitutions have usually been invested with a sanction far beyond that of a mere majority. and placed above the reach of every temporary change of opinion. Indeed, if the Constitution were subject to be changed at will by a mere majority, it would be difficult to discriminate between it and any other law on the statute book.—We are clearly of opinion that the Constitution of North Carolina was intended to place certain impediments in the way of any hasty action towards change—that it was intended to be a bargain between the different sections and interests of the State—the conditions of which were not to be disturbed, unless by a Convention called by two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature, or by a bill proposing any alteration, being passed by three-fifths of one Legislature—two-thirds of the next. and then ratified by a majority of the people. Indeed. the Constitution says, that "No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered. unless" by a bill which shall have passed through the process we have mentioned, when. and not otherwise the same shall become a part of the Constitution, which would even seem to preclude the mode of amendment by a Convention, however called. We think that this Constitution so agreed upon, and so understood, and so ratified, is binding according to all the principles of equity and good faith; and that the attempt to subject it to the control of a mere majority. *is* a violation of both, as well as of the true intent and meaning of the Constitution; and farther, that the doctrine now promulgated by Mr. Kerr,—*first*, in favor of calling an unlimited Convention, but more especially in favor of calling that Convention by the Legislature in obedience to the dictates of a mere popular majority, is destructive in its tendency, and unworthy of the faith-abiding people of North Carolina. It is simply a species of "higher law," and as such will do well enough to go along with the support of the "higher law" candidate for the Presidency. Is the Fayetteville Observer answered? It may not like our notions, but they are explicitly enough laid down. We must confess to our surprise at finding an article like that headed "The Wilmington Journal," which appears in the second editorial column of the Observer of the 24th inst. We repeat that we have been surprised to find such an article in a paper which, like the Observer, claims to be conservative and law-abiding.

A correspondent in the Observer of the 23d goes so far as to avow the opinion that a majority of the people might get together, without the sanction of the constituted authorities, and in pursuance of no provision of the constitution—might call a convention and change the whole fabric of our laws and form of government and that this would not be revolution. Such is the plain meaning of the communication signed "Brutus." We will not combat this—we let it go forth in all its beauty—we only want to call the attention of the people of the east, aye. and of the whole State to the estimate which Mr. Kerr and some of his "conservative" organs place upon the sanctions and safe-guards of the constitution. We simply ask our Whig friends who may read this to look cooly over the Observer or any other of the Central and Western Kerr papers. They will see that we have not mistated the affair, and they will see also the length which Mr. Kerr's party is carrying this game.

The plan which Mr. Kerr advocates is simply this: That the Legislature should pass a law submitting the question of Convention or no Convention to the popular vote—that if a *majority* of that vote should appear to be in favor of a Convention, the Legislature, by a *two-thirds vote*. should call a Convention in obedience to the *will of the majority*. The practical result of this doctrine is plain—it would, in effect, change the mode of calling Conventions from that by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature to a vote of a majority at the polls. In this way the West could act without any regard to the East, since she could always command a numerical majority, of which the Legislature would be only the mouth-piece,—even in a matter wherein the Constitution expressly calls for a two-thirds vote. It will require more than the demagogueical appeals of the Observer, or the high-pressure system of puffing Mr. Kerr by correspondents, to make this sweeping radicalism go down with the reflecting portion of the community in any section. but more especially in this. whose peculiar interests it would place in such imminent jeopardy.

☞ We would respectfully ask our Whig friends who go for Scott, how in the world they can expect the Democrats or the public in general to swallow him, when it took the Convention, with his name before it from the jump, fifty-three ballots to give him a bare majority, with all the help of *two* platforms, and three days hard work and no two-thirds rule. If they could hardly swallow him, how can they expect anybody else to do so without some wry faces, even with the assistance of the *Graham*-ito practice.

From Europe.

The Steamship Niagara, arrived at Halifax on the 23d, with two days later dates from Europe, but little or nothing of importance in the way of news.—Feargus O'Conner, the excentric member of Parliament, has been pronounced insane, and will be sent to a lunatic asylum. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced that the extra grant of £200,000 for the expenses of the Cafir war will not be needed.

The weather in France has been delightful, and the vines and mulberry trees are flourishing, and promise well for the wine and silk crops. The markets will be found under the proper head.

Something Wrong—The Platform.

We published yesterday, from the *Wilmington Herald*, a series of resolutions. purporting to be the Whig Platform, as reported by the Committee on resolutions, and adopted by the late Whig Convention at Baltimore. The resolutions as given in the Herald, and copied by us, were also published in the National Intelligencer. in its report of the proceedings; they were published in the report made by the Baltimore Sun—they were sent to, and commented upon. by the New York papers; and were universally known as the resolutions reported by Mr. Ashmun. of Mass., on behalf of the Committee, and passed by the Convention without amendment—they constitute the only published platform which General Scott could have seen when. on Monday last he telegraphed to the Convention that he accepted the nomination and platform. Thus matters stood in the Convention and out of it. until Tuesday morning. after the Convention had adjourned. and the nomination been accepted. when. lo. and behold. out comes an "official platform," in which it appears that the original eighth resolution of the platform of the Southern caucus relating to the compromise and the Fugitive Slave Law is reinstated, and even strengthened; and several other changes of minor importance. This official platform bears the signature of all the officers of the Convention, and is, so far, authentic.

Altogether. this is a strange affair. The Platform, as we have published it, omitting the word "*final*," in regard to the Compromise, etc., was published in every daily paper in Baltimore, as that which passed the Convention. It was published in the same way in the Republic and National Intelligencer at Washington, both of which papers had accurate reporters on the spot. Indeed it was published precisely alike in every paper throughout the country. and no other version dreamed of until the day after the adjournment of the Convention, when this "*Official Platform*" came out.

This is the exact state of the case, so far as we can discover it, and we deem it due to ourselves and to the other papers which have published the Platform as it passed and was reported. to advert to it.

The "*Official Platform*" is to all intents and purposes that of the Southern Caucus. The actual Platform, as passed, is very different. Inferences might easily be drawn, and we may in future draw them. At present we confine ourselves to the plain narrative, and *that* speaks for itself. If it says anything, it says that there is some screw loose—something wrong—somebody to be cheated. Either the North or the South, or both—or perhaps the candidates, or everybody in general. It is certainly one of the mysteries of that most mysterious body—the Whig Convention.—*Daily Journal, 25th inst.*

Rather too fast—No Thunder wasted after all.

As we stated yesterday, there has come out since the adjournment of the Whig National Convention an official platform which we shall publish at our earliest convenience, perhaps on Monday. as we have no wish to do injustice to any man or body of men, and we will go still farther. and say that from the high personal character of many of the gentlemen whose names. as officers of that convention, are appended to this platform, and who also appear as vouching for its accuracy, there are good reasons for supposing that it *is* accurate. We think however, that good taste alone, to say nothing of sheer justice, should hereafter seal the lips and restrain the pens of our whig cotemporaries from finding fault with any remarks which the Democratic press has felt called upon to make with respect to the eighth resolution as it appeared in every whig paper throughout the country, from the National Intelligencer down, and as it was commented upon by very many papers of that party. We copied the platform which we published from the columns of the Wilmington Herald, the editor of which was a member of the Convention. If the Convention itself did not know better in regard to the resolutions when passed, nor for four days after—nor then until officially instructed—how in the name of wonder were we outsiders to know what official statement the officers were going to make. If the resolutions were so read as to deceive the whole body of trained reporters—which is the statement in the National Intelligencer of the 24th, the natural inference is that the untrained convention was also deceived, and that the resolutions were passed under that deception. Such was evidently the actual state of the case.

But the change between the unofficial and the "official" has nothing to do with General Scott. That gentleman was in such a hurry to clutch the nomination that he telegraphed his acceptance even before a Vice President was chosen to be put upon the ticket with him. His acceptance of the nomination and platform was read in the whig Convention a little after mid-day on Monday, when the only platform promulgated was that omitting the words of compromise, finality, etc. The "official" did not appear until next day. So, after all, there has been no thunder wasted, since it is evident that it was Platform No. 1. upon which Gen. Scott jumped so nimbly. His hurried acceptance. contrary to the usage in such cases, struck us as being rather a "hasty plate of soup" business. at the best.
Daily Journal, 26th inst.

Not Alone.

Our neighbor of the Commercial is by no means alone in his refusal to support Gen. Scott, as will be seen by the annexed extract from the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, one of the leading Whig papers in Georgia:

It will be seen by reference to our telegraphic despatches, that Gen. Scott and the Hon. W. A. Graham have been nominated by the National Whig Convention as their candidates for President and Vice President. The nomination of Gen. Scott under any circumstances would not have been acceptable to the people of Georgia. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that the news of his nomination yesterday was not only a source of deep and heartfelt mortification, but of universal condemnation among the Whigs and Union men of the city. We have heard of no man—not a single one—who approves it, and unless there is a very great change in public sentiment, few if any will support him.

In our opinion, he has no claims upon the country to the distinguished office to which he aspires; for we regard his military services as constituting an objection rather than a recommendation. We want a civilian, a statesman, one who is familiar with the duties and responsibilities of that important office. Gen. Scott cannot be so regarded by any impartial mind. In addition to this. he is the avowed advocate of the annexation of Canada, unless he may find it expedient to change his views. And last, though not least, he is the candidate of the Freesoil and "higher law" wing of the Whig party—whose instrument we regard him, and to whose discretion will be yielded the distribution of the spoils if he should be elected. For these reasons *we will not support* Gen. Scott.

It is proper to add that to Mr. Graham we have not the slightest objection. He is a distinguished and conservative statesman, whom we should be pleased to support if he was more worthily associated.

This position to us is one by no means congenial to our tastes; we always greatly prefer to enter the field in an open and bold fight for him who has been selected as the standard bearer of our principles; but to Gen. Scott our objections are paramount to any considerations of mere party fealty.

A Lively Union.—A bride of some months, finding herself alone one evening with her spouse, was attacked with a severe fit of yawning. "You are tired of my company, I presume," said he, somewhat offended. "Not at all, my dear," she replied; "but you and I are now but one; and, to say the truth, I always get stupid when I am *alone*."

Acceptance of the Nominations—Correspondence.

We give below the letters of the Committee appointed by the Democratic National Convention to apprise Messrs. Pierce and King of their nominations for the offices of President and Vice President respectively, together with the replies of those distinguished gentlemen. The Committee proceeded to New Hampshire and waited upon Gen. Pierce personally.

Concord, June 17, 1852.

Sir: A National Convention of the democratic republican party, which met in Baltimore the first Tuesday in June, unanimously nominated you as a candidate for the high trust of President of the U. States.

We have been delegated to acquaint you with the nomination, and earnestly to request that you will accept it. Persuaded, as we are, that this office should not be pursued by an unchastened ambition, it can never be refused by a dutiful patriotism.

The circumstances under which you will be presented for the canvass of our countrymen are propitious to the interests which the constitution entrusts to our federal Union, and must be auspicious to your own fame.

You come before the people without the impulse of personal wishes, and free from all selfish expectations. You are identified with none of the distractions which have recently disturbed our country, whilst you are known to be faithful to the constitution—to all its guarantees and compromises. You will be free to exert your tried abilities, within the path of duty. in protecting that repose we happily enjoy, and in giving efficacy and control to those cardinal principles that have already illustrated the party which has selected you as its leader—principles that regard the security and prosperity of the whole country, and the paramount power of its laws. as indissolubly associated with the perpetuity of our civil and religious liberties.

The convention did not pretermit the duty of reiterating those principles, and you will find them prominently set forth in the resolutions it adopted. To these we respectfully invite your attention.

It is firmly believed that to your talents and patriotism the security of our holy Union. with its expanded and expanding interests, may be wisely trusted, and that amid all the perils which may assail the constitution you will have the heart to love and the arm to defend it.

With congratulations to you and the country upon this demonstration of its exalted regard, and the patriot hopes that cluster over it, we have the honor to be, with all respect, your fellow-citizens,

J. S. BARBOUR,
J. THOMPSON,
ALPHEUS FELCH,
PIERRE SOULE.

To Hon. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.

Concord, (N. H.,) June 17, 1852.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge your personal kindness in presenting to me this day your letter officially informing me of my nomination, by the Democratic National Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

The surprise with which I received the intelligence of the nomination was not unmingled with painful solicitude, and yet it is proper for me to say that the manner in which it was conferred was peculiarly gratifying. The delegation from New Hampshire, with all the glow of State pride and all the warmth of personal regard, would not have submitted my name to the convention. nor would they have cast a vote for me, under circumstances other than those which occurred.

I shall always cherish with pride and gratitude the recollection of the fact that the voice which first pronounced, for me—and pronounced alone—came from the mother of States—a pride and gratitude rising far above any consequences that can betide me personally.

May I not regard it as a fact pointing to the overthrow of sectional jealousies, and looking to the perennial life and vigor of a Union cemented by the blood of those who have passed to their reward—a Union wonderful in its formation, boundless in its hopes, amazing in its destiny! I accept the nomination, relying upon an abiding devotion to the interests, the honor, and the glory of our whole country, but beyond and above all, upon a Power superior to all human might—a Power which, from the first gun of the revolution, in every crisis through which we have passed, in every hour of our acknowledged peril, when the dark clouds have shut down around us, has interposed, as if to baffle human wisdom, outmarch human forecast, and bring out of darkness the rainbow of promise. Weak myself, faith and hope repose there in security. I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment; and with them I believe I can safely say there has been no word nor act of my life in conflict.

I have only to tender my grateful acknowledgments to you, gentlemen, to the convention of which you were members, and to the people of our common country.

I am, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,
FRANK. PIERCE.

To Hon. J. S. Barbour, J. Thompson, Alpheus Felch, Pierre Soule.

Washington, June 21, 1852.

Sir: The democratic republican party, which met in convention at Baltimore the first of June, nominated you as its candidate in the ensuing election for the elevated office of Vice President of the United States. The duty of communicating it to you has been assigned us, and we respectfully ask you to accept it.

The length of your public life, and the virtue and ability which have characterized it, make you known to the whole country, and give both the Union and the States the acceptable assurance that to you may be well confided all the responsibilities of this high trust, whether they be immediate or contingent. The foreign and intestine trials through which our country has passed while you were in its service have proved that in every difficulty you were wise, temperate, and firm. Your labors have eminently tended to guard the rights of the States, and to protect the integrity and safety of the Union. The resolutions adopted by the convention set forth the cardinal principles of the republican school of politics, and your past fidelity to them does not allow us to doubt of your continued devotion to these fundamental doctrines. It is this established fidelity—joined to a just appreciation of your practised abilities, your great experience, and your unsullied worth—which attracted to you the public mind, and awarded to you this distinguished proof of its unsolicited approbation.

With all respect, your obedient servants,

J. S. BARBOUR,
J. THOMPSON,
ALPHEUS FELCH,
PIERRE SOULE.

Hon. William R. King

Senate Chamber, June 22, 1852.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, notifying me that I have been nominated by the Democratic Convention as Vice President of the United States.

This distinguished manifestation of the respect and confidence of my democratic brethren commands my most grateful acknowledgements, and I cheerfully accept the nomination with which I have been honored.

Throughout a long public life I am not conscious that I have ever swerved from those principles which have been cherished and sustained by the democratic party; and in whatever situation I shall adhere to them faithfully and zealously—perfectly satisfied that the prosperity of our common country and the permanency of our free institutions can be promoted and preserved only by administering the government in strict accordance with them.

The Platform as laid down by the convention meets with my cordial approbation. It is national in all its parts; and I am content not only to stand upon it, but on all occasions to defend it.

For the very flattering terms in which you have been pleased, gentlemen, to characterize my public services, I feel that I am indebted to the personal regard which I am proud to know you individually entertain for me, and that you greatly overrate them.—The only merit I can lay claim to is an honest discharge of the duties of the various positions with which I have been honored. This I claim—nothing more.

With the highest respect and esteem, I am, gentlemen, your fellow-citizen,
WM. R. KING.

To Messrs. J. S. Barbour, J. Thompson, Alpheus Felch, and P. Soule.

Down East Eloquence.—The Bangor Republican gives the following as a specimen of the eloquence of the land of the celebrated Downings, of whom Major Jack was the first and chiefest: "The wind blew a terrible harricane—the sea rolled mountains high—and behold! *a great clam stuck up in the mud!*"

The New York Tribune upon the Platform.

The New York Tribune, the Scott and Seward Whig paper par excellence in New York City, in its issue of Tuesday last, holds the following language with respect to the Platform adopted by the recent Whig Convention. Our Whig friends can judge for themselves. We quote it and say nothing:

"Hence our emphatic objection to and protest against a portion of the so-called 'Platform of Principles,' set forth at the Whig National Convention. They were never *intended* to be a statement of the grounds whereon the Whig party is united and the ends which it unanimously meditates. On the contrary, they were forced upon a portion of the delegates in full view of the fact that they did not express *their* convictions—were driven through by the argument of menace and terror—were rammed down by the potent intimation, 'Swallow in silence or we bolt!' Yet in the face of every entreaty and threat, *sixty-six* of the delegates, (*seventy* as we count,) voted No when the Yeas and Nays were called on their passage. Here was *one-fourth* of the Convention whom not even the imperiling of the nomination of their beloved candidate and the prospect of breaking up the party could deter from protesting against the gross wrong. The 'Platform,' therefore, is not that of the entire Whig party, as the records of the Convention attest, but that of a majority only—a majority which had and could have no claim to bind any who dissent from their declaration."

The Two-Thirds Rule.—The origin of this rule, which has been the rule of every democratic convention since 1832, is thus given by Mr. Hallet:

The convention of 1832 appointed a committee to report rules to govern its action in making its nominations. In this convention the question was raised, and discussed with some feeling. as to what should be the rule of voting—whether the vote should be confined to *majority* States which had voted *for* Gen. Jackson in 1828, or whether the *minority* States, which had voted *against* him, should also be entitled to their full electoral vote—when *a member of Pennsylvania*, now deceased, proposed the two-thirds rule as a compromise, which was adopted, and reported Col. King, as chairman of the committee. This rule was intended to secure the majority from nominations against their wishes, which might have been effected by combinations between a portion of their own strength and the minority States. On being reported from the committee, a member from Massachusetts moved to amend by inserting "a majority," which was carried; and then a motion was made and carried, under the influence of Silas Wright, Dickinson and Kane—a Senator from Illinois, who had as much influence in the adoption of the rule as any one—to re-consider the vote establishing the "majority" rule, and adopt and adhere to the two-thirds rule. The rule was again adopted by the convention of 1836 and 1844, and the nominations then made were carried by the democratic party.

Gen Pierce's Popularity with the Army.—A correspondent of the Milwaukie Morning News writes to that paper as follows:

"I was a soldier in the Mexican war, and was well acquainted with Gen. Frank. Pierce. He was appointed Brigadier General by President Polk, under the ten regiment bill. The first action in which I knew of his participating was the bloody battle of Contreras. I fought in that battle, and I speak of my personal knowledge when I say that his gallant conduct on that occasion was the remark throughout the army. Gen. Scott speaks of him in the highest terms in his despatches.

"Gen. Pierce was very popular, not only with his fellow-officers, but with the common soldiers. His Democratic feelings, and frank, open manner, endeared him to the rank and file. Gen. Scott was always the gentleman, but a common man was never at ease in his presence, for he was chilled under the cold and distant manner of the aristocrat. He was never popular with the army. If Gen. Scott should be nominated against Gen. Pierce, and the army had the decision of the question, Frank. Pierce would be the next President of the United States. He would get four-fifths of the army against the commander-in-chief. I rejoice in Gen. Pierce's nomination He is a glorious specimen of a man. The more the people know of him, the more they will learn to love him.

Afraid of Scott.—It is charged upon the Democrats that they are afraid of Gen. Scott. For one we confess it—we are afraid to trust him. This is not the time for the South to rely on any man who stubbornly persists in refusing to declare his principles, especially when that man is dear to Northern Free Soilers and Abolitionists. To Gen. Scott as a military hero and a good officer, we are not only willing to award praise, but we take pleasure in so doing: but we converted one good General into a bad President, and we do not desire to see the operation repeated.

Yes, we are afraid of Scott; believing that if he is elected it will be done by the votes of those who are hostile to the South and her institutions. We doubt not many Southern men will support him—Mangum, Stanly and JOHN KERR have already expressed their willingness to do so; but we will not yet believe that any Southern State will cast her vote for him.

Yes, gentlemen, we fear Gen. Scott, and in our humble opinion, you had better fear him too. The South may well be afraid of any man who is as dear to Greely, Seward & Co. as Gen. Scott is.
Mountain Banner.

Polk's Prediction.—Mr. Howard of Tenn., at a great ratification meeting held in Buffalo. related an incident which he said would be interesting to Democrats, the truth of which was vouched by General Armstrong of the Washington Union, and J. Knox Walker. Esq., private secretary to President Polk. When Mr. Polk signed the commission of General Pierce, appointing him to a command in the army in Mexico, he turned to those gentlemen and said "*I am now commissioning a man who will one day be President.*"

The Ohio State Journal relates the following singular case:

A most singular case was detailed to us yesterday, of a man who had been suffering under a long fit of sickness, and who was at the time partially deranged, visiting a gambling house and winning some $265. It seems he went to bed at an early hour, and sometime during the night got up and went to a place where faro was being dealt. He bet $5 on a card, and then let it lay until he had won the above amount. when he took it up and returned to the hotel. A friend called on him the next day to congratulate him upon his luck, when he was informed by the person that he had no money—that he had visited no gambling house. He was told he had, and a search was immediately made for the money, which was afterwards found secreted in a centre table. which stood in the parlor, where the person no doubt had unconsciously placed it. He would not believe it, when he was told the money belonged to him. as he had not the remotest recollection of ever having it in his possession. The above is related as detailed to us, and if it is not correct, it is no fault of ours.

Rather Icy.—A raw youth from Maine strolled into an eating saloon in Boston, the other day, and being asked as he gazed wishfully at the tempting dishes served out to the hungry feeders, what he would have, threw down his hat and answered:

"Pork and beans is about as good as anything: I'll take a heaping plateful—I will. by golly!"

Having devoured the mess with harpy-like celerity, he rose. and saying, "much obleeged," was about vamosing into the street.

"Here friend," cried the landlord, "you have forgotten to pay."

"Pay!" said the youth, while his eyes protruded with fish-like convexity, "didn't you invite me to eat? didn't you ask me what I'd have? Gosh, all artichokes! If that don't beat all the notions I've seen in Bosting yet—ask a fellow to dinner, and then want him to pay for it!"

"Well, go along," said the landlord, too busy to dispute about a ninepence—"you are a cool one."

"Why, yes, I am jest so, Square," was the reply; "you see I've just got on my summer clothes."

The Shannon, at Killaloe. (Ireland,) recently exhibited a phenomenon which no living inhabitant had ever seen before. The waters receded to such a distance from their usual mark. at low tide, that salmon, eels, and pike were taken in abundance, even by children, to the astonishment of all who witnessed the spectacle. It is worthy of note, says an Irish paper, that the records of the parish in the cathedral vestry attest a like event sixty years since, in the parish of Killaloe, and the harvest of that year in Ireland was the most plentiful remembered by the inhabitants of that period.

A Thirteen Strike.—A famous bowler in Cincinnati recently knocked down ten pins, a small boy, a lamp and himself, with a single ball.

The following from "The Fountain," the organ of the Temperance Organization in Connecticut, published at New Haven, is a voluntary tribute from a political opponent to the character and worth of Gen Pierce; and has especial application to the base insinuations of the Tribune's Concord correspondent, which, though disavowed by that paper, are secretly and industriously circulated:—

"The Hon. Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, is the democratic candidate for President of the United States. Outside of his politics, we always liked that same F. Pierce. He is a man of noble impulses—always ready with kind offices—generous sympathies and good deeds. He is a politican, and as such, may entertain some naughty sentiments. but about that politicians must inquire. As plain Frank. Pierce, we know him well, and like him, too, and mean to for a while yet. He is a Temperance man, too. We have heard some of his noble. earnest. and eloquent appeals for humanity. and they took hold of the heart, encouraged and strengthened us in our toils among the Granite Hills. We hope he is a Maine Law man. though we don't know what the Times will do. if he is—but at any rate, he is a noble fellow, and thus. too, we will ever say of him. whether he gives us any office under his administration or not."

A Valuable Bank Note.—It is known that the Bank of England has issued four notes of the denomination each of £1,000,000. After the notes were engraved the plate was destoyed. The Rothschilds hold one of these notes, the late Mr. Coutts, the banker, was the possessor of another, the bank of England holds the third, and Rodgers, the poet, the fourth, which decorates his parlor suspended in a gold frame.
Ex. Paper.

These four notes are simply preserved as curiosities, having been cancelled. We remember reading some years since this statement about Rodgers, the poet, who is also a banker, having one of those million pound notes as a show, accompanied by some remarks, censuring him for keeping it lying idle from motives of vanity or ostentation. This brought out the explanation we have given. They were issued on account of a loan made by the Bank to the government during the terrible struggle with the elder Napoleon.

The Albany Atlas has the following hit at the last Scott letter:

"How Not to Write a Letter.—Mr. Botts read in the Whig Convention, the following letter from Gen. Scott. It is a curious specimen of political letter writing:

'My Dear Sir: I have decided to write nothing to the convention. or to any individual member before nomination, but, should that honor fall to my lot, I shall, in my acceptance, give my views on the compromise measures in terms at least as strong in their favor as those I read to you two days since.—Please say as much to my friends, Gov. Jones, Mr. Botts, Mr. Lee, etc. In haste, yours truly.
Winfield Scott.

'To Hon W. S. Archer.'

"Scott was pledged to his friends not to write, but the cacoethes was too virulent, and he could not forego it. He wrote to say he would not write, but, if he should write, would write thus——!

"There is no parallel for this, but the reply of O'Connell to the autograph hunter: 'Sir, you ask for my autograph. As I have made a solemn resolve never to grant such a request, to you or any intermeddler of your profession. I refuse your request. Yours, &c. 'Daniel O'Connell.'

"General Scott's pen. in the language of the *Evening Journal*, 'dims the glories of his sword.'"

Winchell, the droll, tells a story of a tall gawky boy who was leading a little lad along the road at a fast pace, and who, suddenly fronting face upon an old farmer who was leaning against his fence chewing his cud of meditation or tobacco, asks. "Uncle Jotham, kin you tell me how far 'tis tew Uncle Sylvanus's?"

Farmer—"Tom, are you allers goin' tew be sich a plaguy fool, Tom? You've been to Uncle Sylvanus's more'n a thousand times—been there to hayin' and harvestin'—went there this mornin' to borrow a neck yoke. Don't you know where Uncle Sylvanus's is, boy?"

Boy—"Why, yes! I know where 'tis myself well enough. but I'm axing for this leetle boy; he wants to know."

The following anecdote of the present Grand Duke of Baden is worth transcribing:

A few nights ago, whilst suffering dreadfully from the complaint which has since proved fatal, he said to his medical attendant, "Tell me, dear Strickel, did you ever meet with any one who suffered so much as I do?"

"Yes," replied the doctor, "I have lately attended a man who is afflicted with precisely the same complaint, and he has only straw to lie upon."

"Only straw!" ejaculated the benevolent prince, ringing the bell over his couch, and telling the servant who entered to send one of the best beds of the palace and all other necessaries, to the poor man whose address would be given by Dr. Strickel.

Singular Incident.—A very pleasing and singular incident occurred at the mint in Philadelphia a few days since. Among a number of young females employed there, was one who had been deprived of two of the senses—hearing and speaking—by the scarlet fever, for ten years. While employed at her occupation she suddenly exclaimed, "Oh! I believe I can speak." So great was the astonishment that one of her companions swooned, and most of them were strangely affected. Since then, the young lady has entirely recovered her speech.

Present to an Editor.—The editor of the New-York *Journal of Commerce* has received from Florida, four quarts of mosquitoes, in a glass receiver or jar, marked "Preserved Mosquitoes, from Florida." They are specimens of the mosquitoes which, according to a statement in the *Journal of Commerce*, thrust their bills through an old boiler, in which an unhappy Yankee had taken refuge to avoid the enormous mosquitoes of the everglades. The story goes. that the Yankee, on finding how matters stood in the morning, went to work and clinched all the bills inside the boiler, when the mosquitoes, taking the alarm, rose with the boiler, and flew off at a thundering rate, in the direction of the Okeefenookee swamp. Nothing is now wanted to substantiate the story but the boiler.

Fall of Rocks at Niagara Falls.—On Saturday night and Sunday morning large portions of the rock near the American Ferry broke off and fell into the river. stirring up considerable additional commotion in the caldron of seething waters. The falling rock was detached from the under wall of "Point View." Many fine specimens of gypsum and mica have been brought to the surface by this phenomenon, and the whole army of explorers for geological specimens may be seen engagdd in the busy pursuit.

Sea captains who sail out of Liverpool now-a-days, assert that they care no more for Asiatic cholera than for an ordinary cholic or sickness of the stomach. They have a remedy which they pronounce infallible, and so accessible and simple as to relieve all apprehension of fatal results. We shall probably tell many of our readers nothing new, says the New York *Times*, when we state the prescription: Common salt, one table spoonful; red pepper one tea-spoonful, in a half pint of hot water. Nevertheless, as we have heard innumerable instances of its use, and not one of its failure, the repetition of the formula may do no harm. It is at the service of the reader.

Counsel Fees in England.—A recent English paper, announcing the death of Hon. J. C Talbot, Q. C at Brighton England, says that since 1836, he was one of the leading and most affluent members of the income he derived from his professional labors yielding £15,000 per annum. The last brief he held in a railway case, was endorsed with 300 guineas.

The Wheat harvest in this neighborhood and on lower James River, is now progressing finely. We regret to hear that on several fine plantations on the North side of lower James River the wheat crop has been terribly cut up by the army-worm, in some cases one fifth. On several large estates on the South side of the River, between 50 and 70 miles below Richmond however the harvest is abundant, the grain full and the straw scarcely injured at all by the worm or other causes. Some of the farmers expect as full a crop as last year and the grain is excellent. The corn crops are generally promising, much improved by recent rains.—*Rich. Inq. 18th.*

Perhaps there are no lines of equal extent in the world, or working together with equal harmony, as those radiating from the National Telegraph Office in Cincinnati. They are seventeen in number, and embrace in all *ten thousand eight hundred and twenty-four miles of wire.*

Death to Rats.—An ingenious instrument has been invented by Mr. Seaward, a printer. at Indianapolis, Ind., which will be death on rats. To the treadle on which the bait is placed is attached an iron lever. communicating with a wire spring. to which is fastened a sharp instrument. which revolves rapidly when the treadle is touched, hitting the rat between the peepers and knocking it six or eight feet from the trap, which resets itself instantly for another rat.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, at 12 o'clock on the night of Thursday, the 24th inst., Cameron Anderson, Esq., in the 28th year of his age. The deceased was a native of this State, but spent the latter portion of his boyhood in Florida, where he studied and commenced the practice of the law; but having early exhibited a fondness for sea-life, he sought and received from Mr. Polk, the appointment of Purser in the Navy five years ago, and has been in active service since, until his early promise of hope and usefulness was threatened with blight about eighteen months since, by the disease which has now deprived his family of as pure and noble minded a youth as ever cheered the hearts of domestic affection. The deceased was endowed with much that was beautiful and bright in the character of man. Proud in his manners, but gentle in his feelings, he was always unselfish; reserved in his intercourse with the world, yet warm-hearted and devoted in his friendship; diffident and retiring, yet highly intellectual and cultivated, and possessing an impulsive generosity which never turned away from those who needed his protection or assistance. But the most beautiful traits of his character shone in domestic life, where, as a son and a brother, his heart ever exhibited its most attractive qualities: and the remembrance of his excellences in this respect, will tend to cheer the gloom his early death will cast around the home of doating parents, and fond brothers and sisters—especially as his calm and peaceful end gives them an assurance, that if his manly form now moulders with its kindred dust, his spirit is in the bosom of his God.—*Communicated.*

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

June 24—schr. Elouise, Robinson, from New York, to M. Costin; with mdze.

June 25.—U. S. Mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston; with 60 passengers.

June 26.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charlestton, with 63 passengers.

June 26—schr. Ann Elizabeth, Edwards, from Baltimore, with mdze. To Ellis, Russell & Co.

schr. Memento, Smith, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

schr. Wm. H. Smith, Jones, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

brig Humboldt, Ginn, from Boston, to Adams, Brother & Co; with hay and lime.

schr. Louisa Sears, Burditt, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co; with hay.

schr Dacotah, Mankin, from New York, to Freeman & Houston; with mdze.

barque Petrel, Norton, from Boston, to Wm. M. Harriss; with lime, &c.

Br brig Agnes Sophia, (of Glasgow,) Bett, from Philadelphia, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

brig Rolerson, Crowell, from Boston, to Chadbourn & Hooper; with hay.

27—brig Vancouver, Sweetser, from New York, in ballast. To Ellis, Russell & Co.

U. S. Mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston; with 30 passengers.

schr. J. H. Flanner, VanGilder, 76 hours from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

schr. Jonas Smith, Nichols, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

brig Susan, ——, from New York, in ballast, to Miles Costin.

Dutch Galliot Venilia, Eddes, from Philadelphia, in ballast, to Wessel & Eilers.

28—barque Roderick Dhu, McClintock, from Boston, in ballast, to Chadbourn & Hooper.

U. S. Mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston, with 42 passengers.

CLEARED.

June 24—schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by Chadbourn & Hooper; with mdze.

June 25.—U. S. Mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston; with 40 passengers.

schr Virginia Griffith, Plummer, for Richmond, via Norfolk, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 155,000 feet planed lumber.

Br. schr. Eclipse, McKee, for Cork, (Ireland,) by J. & D. McRae & Co.: with 350 bbls. turpentine, 50 do. pitch, 700 do. rosin, 6,000 feet lumber.

June 25—steamer Brothers, Banks, for White Hall, by J. S. Banks; with two boats in tow.

schr. Eugene, Lovell, for Boston, by Adams, Bro & Co.; with 83,739 feet lumber, 24 bbls rosin, 12 do. spirits turpentine.

26—brig Clarissa, Davis, for Portsmouth, N. H., by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber and timber.

July 26.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston, with 31 passengers.

June 27—U. S. Mail steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 41 passengers.

28—barque Rising Sun, Mors, for Hull, by J. H. Flanner.

schr. Radiant, Whitehurst, for Shallotte, by DeRosset & Brown.

U. S. Mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 34 passengers.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 24.—There has been but little business doing since Monday, and no change worthy of notice. Sales of Spirits Turpentine to-day at 33 cts.—no pay for barrels.

NEW YORK, June 23d.—Naval Stores.—Turpentine remains quiet—stock about 9000 bbls. The arrivals of Spirits Turpentine have been quite large, but the market retains considerable firmness, a portion of the receipts having been sold previously, and the demand continuing good—the sales, including some yet to arrive, are 1000 bbls. wholesale at 43 a 44c., and 250 retail, 44 a 45, cash. The sales besides, are 900 bbls. Newbern Common Rosin, $1 30; 1,500 Wilmington, 1 37½ a $1 40, delivered; 300 White, $2 50 a $4 per 280 lbs.; 200 No. 2, $1 62½, and 500 Tar, in order, $2 06¼ a $2 12½, in yard.

Rice—Is inactive, with sales of 200 tcs. good to prime at $4 a $4 25, cash.

BOSTON, June 23.—Naval Stores—In Spirits Turpentine there have been further sales at 48c. per gal., cash. Stock quite small and market firm. In Tar there have been sales of 2 a 300 bbls. North County at 2 a $2 12½ per bbl., 6 mos. In Rosin there have been further sales of common at $1 50; 200 bbls. No. 2 at 1 75 a $1 87½; 600 bbls. No. 1 at $2 75, and 50 do. No. 1 at $3 75 per bbl., 6 mos.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—Sales of 200 bbls. Howard st. flour, at $4 12. Grain steady. Rice.—We still continue to quote at 3 75 a $4. Naval Stores.—We quote Spirits Turpentine at 51 a 52c.; Tar $1 75; common Rosin $1 30; No. 1 $2 75 a $3; No. 2 $1 50 a $1 75; Pitch $1 62½ per bbl.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—The cotton market has been active at full prices, but without excitement. The Atlantic's news gave an active impulse, and some brokers quote an advance of 1-16d on last week's rates. The quotations are fair Orleans 6⅛d; middling 5⅞d; fair Orleans 5⅞d; middling 5¼d. The imports of the week were 36,334 bales.

Rosin was lower in consequence of large supplies on the way—sales of 2,000 bbls. at 3s. a 3s. 6d. Tar was unchanged. Turpentine had declined—sales of 1,200 bbls. at 7s. 6d. a 10s. for rough; Spirits had declined to 40s.

Sales of 150 tierces Carolina Rice at 17s 3d a 18s in bond. Iron was tending upwards.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ON the third Monday in July next, I shall sell at the Court House in Kenansville, some VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, belonging to the estate of H. Sullivan, deceased. One Tract of 150 Acres, known as the Mill Tract; One Tract of 75 Acres on the Newbern Road, known as the Houston Lands; Two or three small Tracts in Chinquepin District, formerly belonging to D. Sloan; One Valuable Lot in the town of Kenansville, adjoining the Court House square. Credit 6 and 12 months. D. REID, Adm'r.
Kenansville, June 17, 1852 42-4t

OLD MONONGAHELA. 20 bbls. superior. For sale by M. McINNIS.

YEAST POWDER. A new and superior article For sale by M. McINNIS.

J. ANDERSON'S WHISKEY. 50 bbls. For sale by M. McINNIS.

MOLASSES. 25 hhds. prime. For sale by M. McINNIS.

E. D. CHEESE. 25 boxes small size. For sale by M. McINNIS.

FLOUR.—100 bbls. received and for sale cheap. by M. McINNIS.
May 28

BACON. 8 hhds. sides and shoulders. For sale by M. McINNIS.
j25

SUGAR.—5 hhds. best Potto Rico, bright and good. For sale by M. McINNIS.

PORTER.—20 doz. London, pure. For sale by M. McINNIS.
June 25

DAILY EXPECTED, per Schrs. W. H. Smith and R. W. Brown.
25 bbls. of Extra family flour, fresh ground;
25 " " Super. Genessee "
5 " " Hiram Smith's best "
20 half bbls. Extra family flour;
3 hhds. best Porto Rico Sugar;
10 bbls. (A) Crushed "
20 boxes Colgates best No. 1 and pale Soaps;
5 " Adamantine Candles;
2 doz. Sweet Oil, pints and quarts;
1 bbl. Powdered Sugar;
50 bags Table Salt;
10 kegs of Leaf Lard;
2 hhds. Western Shoulders;
2 do. " Hams, a prime article. Low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.
[June 25]

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF POYTHRESS & LINN, have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved The business of the firm will be settled by the subscriber. Persons having claims against POYTHRESS & LINN, will please present them for payment, and those indebted will confer a favor by calling and settling the same. W. P. POYTHRESS.
Wilmington, N. C., June 9th, 1852. 241-1t—41-3t

NOTICE.

I WILL continue the business at the old stand of Poythress & Linn. My stock consists mostly of GROCERIES, &c., and the patrons are respectfully invited to call and examine prices. W. P. POYTHRESS.
June 9th, 1852. 241-1t—41-3t

CIDER VINEGAR.—20 bbls. superior Clarified Cider Vinegar; 1 do. White Wine do., just received and for sale, in quantities to suit, by L. N. BARLOW,
n23 Granite Row, Front st.